

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



The Workhouse of the Commander-Larabee Elevator in North Kansas City, Mo., day after explosion of grain dust.
[For particulars see pages 142-143]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Grain Exchange Members

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Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*

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The Bailey Cain Co., shpr. grain, mill'd, protein feeds.*
The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Cummings & McAllister, brokers grain, feed, oil.*
Dill Grain Co., L. J., mchts.-brokers, grain, beans, feeds.

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*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

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Board of Trade Members

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Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., grn. mchts., consignments.
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Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

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Grain-Hay-Seeds

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
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Baltimore, Md.

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GRAIN-HAY-MILLFEED-FLOUR

RECEIVERS GRAIN SHIPPERS

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CONSIGN TO DEWEY
PEORIA

WANT ADS

in the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.

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GRAIN MERCHANTS**

ELEVATOR CAPACITY, 4,000,000 BUSHELS

Frank A. Theis, President

F. J. FitzPatrick, Vice President

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Future orders executed in all markets.C. G. W. Elevator, Kansas City, Kans.
Wellington Terminal Elev., Wellington, Kans.
Leavenworth Elevator, Leavenworth, Kans.
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Wellington, Kans.
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If Not—Tell the Journal.Commercial Exchange
Members**PHILADELPHIA**Commercial Exchange
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Your Elevator**by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a**Grain & Feed Journals
For Sale Ad**

Members Chicago Board of Trade

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**TIDEWATER
GRAIN COMPANY**Receivers—Shippers—Exporters
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Established 1927Bourse Building, Philadelphia 6, Pa.
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Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**What have you?**FOR SALE
An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds**Do you want?**An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help**Grain & Feed Journals**CONSOLIDATED
CHICAGO, ILL.readers who would like to know.
Tell them thru a "For Sale &
Want" Ad. Costs 26 cents per
type line.

SATISFACTORY SERVICE IN EVERY BRANCH of the GRAIN BUSINESS

CARGILL

INCORPORATED

Minneapolis and All Principal Terminal Markets

Personal Attention Plus Experienced Supervision Given Every
Consignment.**WHEAT**

AND ALL OTHER GRAINS

*Any Grade—Any Quantity—Any Time***BUNGE ELEVATOR CORPORATION**
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Say you saw it in the

JournalWhen you write our advertisers
Thanks

Corn Exchange
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange
Members**Wood Grain Corp.**
CONSIGNMENTS—BROKERAGE
BUFFALO, 2, N. Y.**American Elevator & Grain Division**Russell Miller Milling Company
RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED*Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.*

When writing advertisers mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. By so doing you help both yourself and the publication.

Lewis Grain Corp.*A good firm to consign to*Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley
BUFFALO NEW YORK**J. G. McKILLEN, INC.**

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Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORKBoard of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
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2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

*"70 years of continuous service in the grain trade"***GRAIN — BEANS**
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EGGS—PROVISIONS**CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY**141 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO
PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK**RECEIVERS — SHIPPERS — EXPORTERS**

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Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Robinsons Cifer Code, leather..... 2.50
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Your Oat Growers
Can Get

- More Bushels per Acre
- Higher Quality Oats
- More Feed for Stock and Poultry
- Extra Dollars from Their Oat Crop

*By Raising These New Varieties - -***TAMA, BOONE, VICLAND, VIKOTA, CONTROL or MARION**

Resistant to Rusts and Smuts

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANYGrain Department
Chicago, Illinois

Continuous Buyers of Oats, Wheat, Corn, Barley

Have You An Elevator For Sale?
Do You Wish To Buy An Elevator?

See our "Elevator For Sale—Wanted" Department This Number

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

ATTENTION!

Hammer Mill Belts Immediate Delivery

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MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO., Inc.**
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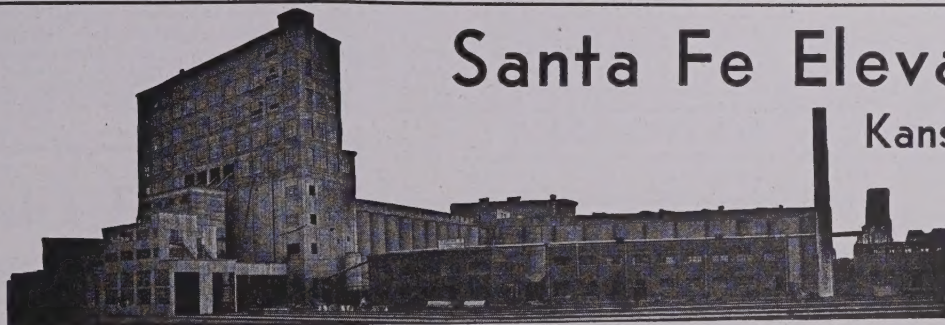
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POLK SYSTEM CONCRETE STORAGES

POLK-GENUNG-POLK CO.
Fort Branch, Indiana
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Santa Fe Elevator "A"
Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

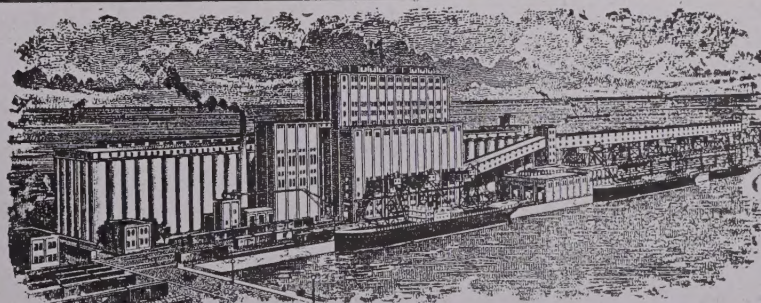
JOHN S. METCALF CO.
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

460 St. Helen St., Montreal
12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE
JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
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By mentioning the Grain & Feed Journals of Chicago when writing its advertisers you help it to more efficient work in improving grain trade conditions.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Grain elevator located on CCCSTL west of Union City, Ind. 30M capacity. 3 legs; 4 dumps. Good feed equipment. Plenty floor space. 20% net on investment. L. J. Schuster, Produce Exchange, Toledo, O.

SOUTHERN NEBRASKA 8,000 bushel elevator with 22,000 bushel storage annex located at Bladen, Webster County, Neb. A real bargain. For further information write to Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Building, Omaha 2, Nebr.

OKLAHOMA 43,000 bus. iron clad elevator for sale. Kewanee air dump; 5 bu. Fairbanks scale; 10 ton truck scale. All in running order; located on main line AT&SF. Reason for sale, can't stand the dust. E. A. Johnston Grain Co., Capron, Okla.

INDIANA—Elevator fully equipped with new, modern machinery for handling grain, seeds; custom grinding and mixing; grain storage 6,500 bus.; 20 ton sacked feed floor space; good farming community; good coal and tile business. Price \$7,500. Address 91Y1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Grain and bean elevator, located in the Thumb of Michigan, bean and dairy section. Feeds, builders' supplies, and modern coal yard. Price \$18,000 for plant and real estate. Will sell on terms if interested. Reason for sale poor health. Address 92A8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

ILLINOIS ELEVATOR, feed mill and feed business for sale. Coal business with equipment and trucks optional. Located in city of Kewanee, Henry County, Ill., 16,000 population; in midst of rich agricultural and stock raising community. Owner recently deceased and heirs desirous of disposing of property. Leo Cavanaugh, 1103 Jefferson Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—Grain elevator located on NYCSTL. 75 miles south of Toledo, showing average gross sales \$300,000 up. 30M capacity. All new equipment; 5 legs; 4 dumps; 2 cleaners; 2 shellers. Motorized throughout. Complete grinding equipment, double mixers. Good coal, feed and farm supply business. Making average net 20% on investment each year. L. J. Schuster, Produce Exchange, Toledo, O.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN Elevator and feed mill for sale. Good retail and wholesale business in grain, feed and coal. Located at Athens, Mich. E. A. Wolfe, Shipshewana, Ind.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE—Up and going flour, feed and grain business, enjoying best year of 36 continuous operation. Little competition in city of 50,000. 95% cash business. Best supply connections. An unusual opportunity for an unrestricted business. Can be bought with or without real estate. Address 92A6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced elevator man capable of operating a large terminal grain elevator and able to handle a crew of men. Plant operated by electrical equipment. Good opportunity for right man. Address 92C12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

RETAIL FEED MILL EXECUTIVE

If you are a money maker, can supervise men, and like the retail feed business, here is your opportunity to operate a going business for a well established midwest feed manufacturer. Write giving full qualifications. 92D8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—Position as manager of elevator with gas station or lumber yard. Prefer western or central Kansas. Beyond draft age. Address 92D4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—Truck or railroad scale. Paul Sailer, Halstead, Kan.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Stationary Diesel engine, 25 hp., in first class condition. Farmers Union Elev. Ass'n, Aneta, N. D.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred \$2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Ten ton motor truck Fairbanks dump scale, in good condition. The Clay Center Co-op. Ass'n, Glyndon, Minn.

FOR SALE—Two dormant scales in excellent condition. Fairbanks 2,850 lbs. capacity; Howe 3,200 lbs. capacity. Ronald Funk, Aberdeen, Idaho.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—Two 75 hp. motors, 900 rpm; one 50 hp. 1,200; one 40 hp. 1,200, 440 volts. Good condition. Box 5624, Stock Yards Station, Kansas City, Mo.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hamermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

MOTORS—PUMPS—AIR COMPRESSORS; Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They help you to prove your claims and hasten your returns.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 machine perforated originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions, a summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bus. State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FOR SALE—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FOR SALE—No. 40 Blue Streak, no motors; one 60 hp. 3W22 Gruendler with motors. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—One No. 3 Jay Bee portable grinder with molasses unit, 65 hp. Waukesha motor. Boonville Mills, Boonville, Ind.

FOR SALE—One Tag Hepp. moisture meter complete with both rolls. Address 92C13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Machinery in a 150 bbl. flour mill; Wolf machinery; including a 90 hp. horizontal Buckeye Diesel engine, nearly new. Ben L. Yohe, Shady Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two clipper cleaners, No. 147, for \$200. No. 157D for \$300. Both cleaners equipped with double elevators; in good working condition. Screens furnished. Ipava Farmers Elevator Co., Ipava, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 18" Engleberg huller double head attrition mill \$25. One Howes flour packer, 3 tubes, complete, \$90. Two Draver percentage feeders, mounted \$65. All in serviceable condition. Mills Elevator, Lorain, O.

FOR SALE—One 24" Diamond Huller, ball bearing attrition mill, complete with drives and belts. Also 60 hp. Advance Rumley engine. All in good running condition. J. Roach Sons, Inc., Plainfield, Iowa.

FOR SALE—3 water wheels, 18"-24"-30". One eight section Wolf ball bearing level sifter; two No. 3 Dunlap reels; one No. 6 plansifter, 10 sections; several other machines. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 So. 2nd St., Louisville 8, Ky.

FOR SALE—One 50 hp. 900 rpm. ball bearing Fairbanks-Morse motor; two Bauer Bros. 24" attrition mill direct connected to two 20 hp. motors, complete with starters, 220 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle. Bargain for quick sale. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

Tecumseh, Neb.—Your Journal is full of interesting material to read, and also contains valuable information relative to the manufacture of feeds.—C. W. Gieser, prop. Tecumseh Rendering Plant.

Grain Storage Receipts

A written receipt is indispensable to grain dealers who store grain for farmers. This receipt records the amount, kind, and grade of grain, and sets forth terms of storage as follows:

"Stored grain will be purchased at per bushel under the Chicago..... future, settlement to be made on or before 19..... at which date the grain described herein will be considered sold.

"Storage must be paid for at the rate of for the first days, and at the rate ofc per bushel per (month, day) thereafter until sold, this charge to include fire insurance. Deterioration and shrinkage at owner's risk."

Grain Storage Receipt book contains 75 originals of goldenrod bond paper, 75 duplicates of manilla, 3 sheets of carbon, and heavy, pearl-grey pressboard covers. Shipping weight, 1 lb. Order Form 158R. Price 95c each, or 3 books for \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Consolidated

MACHINES FOR SALE

COLLAPSED—30,000 bu. grain elevator for sale at Lawton, N. Dak. Engine; office; scale; air dump; pumps; belting; Carter cleaner; coal shed; all in good condition. Will sell all or parts separate. James Gorecke, Lawton, N. Dak., or M. M. Van Osdel, Devils Lake, N. Dak.

FOR SALE—We have available for immediate shipment one Steynlite Moisture tester, serial S-774, 115 volt, 60 cycle, A.C. complete with charts for all types of grain. This equipment is in perfect condition having been used very little by our plant. Can be shipped immediately without WPB approval. Price \$165.00. Schenley Distilleries, Inc., 26 East Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—A one or two ton mixer; upright or horizontal. W. H. Cramer Construction Co., North Platte, Nebr.

WANTED—Coal unloader, twenty-five or thirty ft. long, with gasoline power drive. Armacost Elevators, Campbellstown, Ohio.

WANTED—250-300 hp. 220 v. Diesel generator; 100-150 hp. boiler; track scales; automatic scales and sewing machinery for bagging; steel conveyors and steel legs, small capacity; car puller and car unloading machinery for grain. Drawer K. Continental, Ohio.

MACHINES WANTED

BLOWER WANTED with motor and 20 ft. of chute from building to car, for loading grain and beans. State condition, make, price. Address 91W1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

CORN COBS

Want to buy Corn Cobs to be used in making synthetic rubber.

Minimum weight 24,000 pounds.

Send your Cobs to war in synthetic rubber.

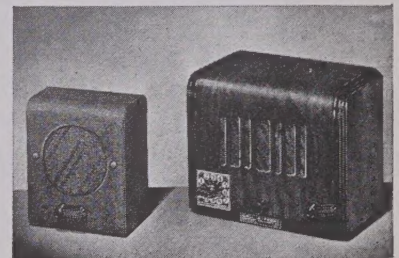
Wire or write

Chas. P. Noell

Covington, Tenn.

YOUR VOICE on the CALL-A-PHONE Will Make You Money

... make you money because you can save an immense amount of time and greatly speed up production. You can be 5 places all at one time, or in a vital spot in a jiffy simply by the turn of a button and talking in a natural voice. Private or group direction to all of 5 departments available from your master station without cut-ins. Personnel can contact you.



It is easy to install, and cheap to operate ... costing not more than 15c a month. Write for further details.

SEEDBURO
EQUIPMENT COMPANY



"HEADQUARTERS" for Seed and Grain Testing Equipment

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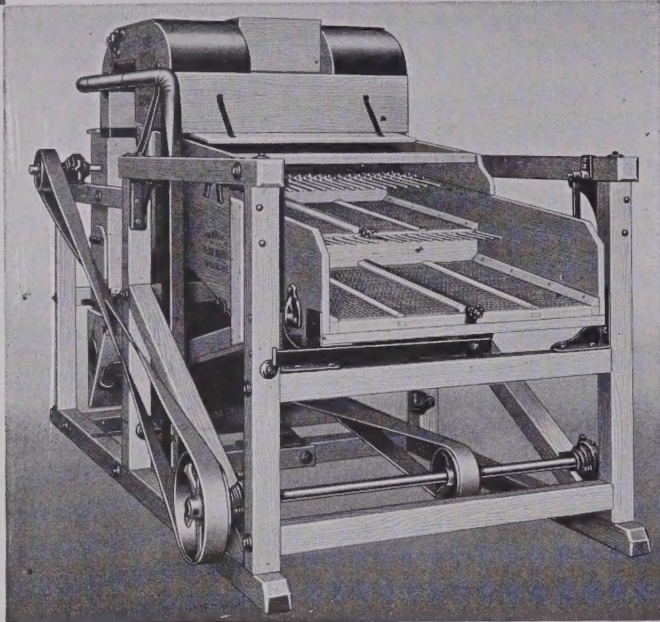
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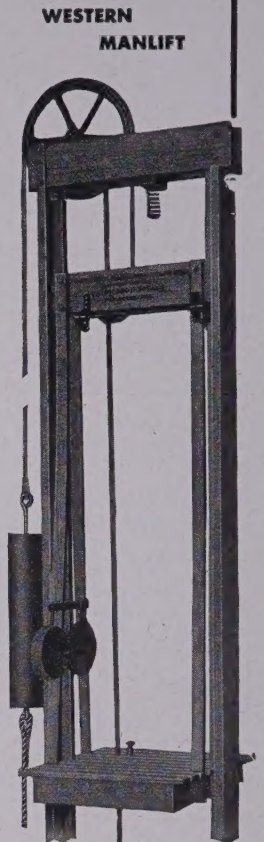
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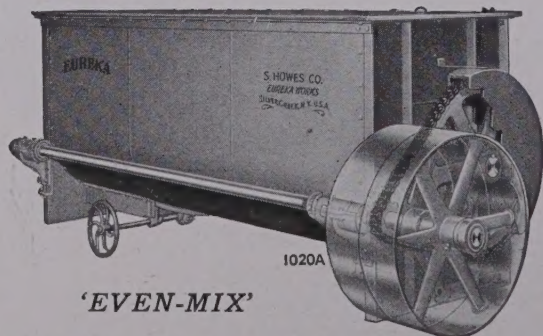
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaving grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

THE SIX BURGLARIES reported in the news columns of this number prove conclusively that some of the midnight prowlers have not been drafted and a few, who are cowards at heart, still have sufficient courage to come around after dark.

TWO KANSANS operating a hammermill recently turned to their formula book, when the deserted mill broke up and flew in all directions, but each man had a charmed life and escaped without injury. A powerful magnet or an improved separator might have protected the mill and the men.

ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS are being credited with the starting of more and more fires so that cautious operators of grain elevators and feedmills who are anxious to prevent fires in their plants are enclosing every bulb in a dustproof glass protector that keeps the dust from the heated bulb, but permits the diffusion of light.

DRY and wet years run in cycles so the fact that for several seasons past we have had adequate moisture for the crops, instead of indicating, as some feared, that the dry weather of the early winter would persist, merely proves that we are in a wet cycle. At any rate Western Kansas now has abundant moisture for the winter wheat crop.

SLIPPING V-BELTS get into the limelight nearly every month by starting another friction fire. Frequent and careful inspection of V-belt drives should help to keep this type of drive in perfect working condition, but if left to run without frequent adjustment the overburdening of some of the strands can generally be depended upon to start another fire.

AT LAST the administration has come out into the open as a competitor of private business, with the announcement that the Commodity Credit Corporation, created as a lending agency, will buy grain direct from farmers in certain areas, storing the grain so bought in its steel bins. This wasteful and uneconomic method of handling grain can only be made to work by sponging on the regular grain trade which maintains the loading, unloading, weighing and inspection services of the whole nation.

OATS are the first crop to go into the ground in the spring; and it is not too early for dealers to bestir themselves in procurement of the best seed, being cautioned that varieties praised a few years ago have been superseded by still better sorts. The Columbia oat once had the call in Illinois and Indiana, but now in a 3-year test Vicland yielded 18 bus. more per acre than Columbia. Get in touch with Ames, Purdue, University Farm, Urbana and Columbia, Mo., for the last word of the Experiment Stations.

AS PROOF that protein meals go farther when sold thru dealers a questionnaire by the Ohio Ass'n shows that only 2 per cent straight protein meal was sold by 10 per cent of the feed dealers, who sold 98 per cent mixed feeds. It is true there are some instances where a farmer has the other ingredients to balance straight protein bought by him.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS will save money and foster the goodwill of customers by safeguarding all moving machinery. A comfortable, commodious office with lounging chairs will keep many farmers out of the elevator. Their business should be conducted in the office as suits for personal damage to visitors give convincing proof.

ABANDONMENT by the Kansas City Board of Trade of the practice of committees interpreting O.P.A. regulations will avoid the possibility of having to retract statements when the price czars modify their original regulations. In case a member is prosecuted it will make a difference with the court whether the defendant says he was guided by the O.P.A. official or the Board of Trade committee.

SAD TO RELATE more prosecutions of grain dealers and firms who have ignored the order and rulings of the OPA and the AAA are reported in this number than ever before. The government has the power and seems determined to enforce its price ceilings, acreage allotments and marketing regulations so the trade will save time and money by heeding the orders of the various departments striving to prevent inflation.

NOTWITHSTANDING ceiling prices for farm crops are higher than have prevailed for several decades, the WFA has announced a 1944 soil conservation program which provides subsidies aggregating 290,000,000 dollars to be paid to farmers who use fertilizers liberally, plant winter cover crops to check erosion and prevent soil blowing. This should stimulate the demand for high grade fertilizer and help the country elevator operator to a profitable side line as well as increased receipts of grain.

TAX EXEMPTION for co-operative companies is being narrowed by O.P.A. Supplementary Order No. 84, and the proposed requirement that they and labor unions file financial statements annually. Many co-operatives can well afford to support the government which makes their operations possible. For example, one Illinois small co-operative elevator company on last year's business reported a net profit of \$25,914.55. The largest, in the Northwest, in a few years has accumulated over \$5,000,000 in assets by reason of tax exemptions and cheap government loans.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., FEBRUARY 23, 1944

CONSUMER SUBSIDIES, besides being objectionable to farm organizations, tend to greater intrusion of government in business and as such are objectionable to food merchants and grain handlers. The entire food subsidy, plus administrative costs must be met by added taxation, at a net loss to the public.

TWENTY-ONE FIRES are reported in this number, but owing to careful preparation in advance and vigilance on the part of operators only seven structures were completely destroyed. All of which goes to emphasize the advantage of greater vigilance of elevator owners in thwarting the destructive activities of the fire fiend.

FEED DEALERS who have in mind any trade trouble that might be overcome by concerted action should pass suggestions on to their trade association; and if a national campaign may be the result ideas should be forwarded to the Retail Feed Committee of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, which will be glad to take suitable action.

THE CCC is extending its grain buying activities, evidently without any consideration for grain elevator operators, who have modern facilities and long experience in marketing grain efficiently. Buying wheat or any other grain from growers by CCC agents will surely encourage holding for higher prices. What is the excuse for going around the established grain merchant? Is the Government determined to take over the grain business? Is the CCC bound by the OPA ceilings?

THE AGITATION against sending 200 empty box cars of American railroads to Canada every day to transport feed wheat for the CCC has been somewhat effective, as the order has been reduced one-half. The box car famine will be somewhat relieved and the 1943 crops of U. S. farmers may get to market before another crop is harvested if they keep up the agitation. Will some wise grain merchant please explain what was the excuse for putting the Government in the grain business?

The Car Shortage

The principal factors contributing to the shortage of grain cars on the so-called Granger Roads is the inability of the carriers to obtain fulfillment of large orders for new box cars which were filed shortly after Pearl Harbor. Grain tight box cars are essential to the safe delivery of all grain entrusted to carriers for shipment transportation. Like everything else in these crowded days of commerce, 100,000 cap. cars wear out, develop leaks and refuse to function normally as has been their custom in years gone by.

The railroads have still many unfilled orders with car builders, but they will not relieve the car capacity until the car builders are permitted to get materials and labor to make more cars.

The railroads of the U. S. A. were short of cars even before the O.D.T. ordered 200 box cars diverted to Canada every week to transport feed wheat to distant points in the U. S. A. The idea of having grain transferred from Canadian box cars to U. S. box cars at the international boundary or some nearby point seems never to have occurred to the O.D.T. so, to start the trouble the cars of the U. S. railroads must be taken long distances to Canadian elevators to get a load. Then when the cars come back to the U. S. rails and are scattered to distant feeding points, as in the gulf states, the cars are again tied up on strange rails and they fail to get back to their owners sometimes for three or four months, and the territory these cars were originally built to serve is without transportation accommodations.

The transferring of grain from Canadian to American box cars would be much less expensive to their owners, and to the C.C.C. whose grain is being dis-

tributed than the amount of the revenue which would be derived from the employment of the U. S. cars in their usual short run transportation of grain.

It is unfair to divert rolling stock from one section of the country to another and thus deprive the shippers of transportation facilities even though the owners of the cars are anxious to employ them in serving shippers who usually patronize the rails of the cars' owners.

The Government in the Grain Business

If anyone knows of any reason or excuse why the U. S. Government should engage in the handling of grain, we would like to know it. True the C.C.C. does own a lot of weather beaten storage tanks with an ample supply of cracks and leaks, but no handling machinery. This so-called "ever-normal granary" has failed to make a place for itself because it lacks grain handling equipment, so that the cost of filling and emptying of the tanks is more than the cost of storage in a modern elevator. The wind has played tag with many of these tanks so as to let in rain and snow, which fails to prove the usefulness of the tanks for storing grain.

The grain trade has built many modern grain handling plants and is anxious and ready to provide many other grain storage elevators with rapid handling facilities. The members of the grain trade have knowledge of and experience in the handling of grain of all kinds and grades. Most of the dealers of the land are familiar with the rules, regulations, the methods and practices of marketing grain efficiently. The political vote chasers know full well that they are not equipped by either knowledge or experience to market grain. Their many attempts to buy and ship grain have cost the taxpayers of the U.S.A. many millions.

One of the first things essential to the efficient marketing of the U.S. crops is priorities for materials needed to build and equip modern facilities for expediting and storing, cleaning and classifying of the crops of grain. Men of experience in the grain business neither ask nor expect to be financed by government funds, but they do stand ready to install the best facilities obtainable for cleaning, scouring and marketing all grain. What is more, they are anxious to devote their time and best energies to the efficient marketing of grain. They are not interested in votes.

The C.C.C. has made an awful mess of its bungling attempts to market grain to the great disadvantage of the American taxpayers, the grain producers and the consumers.

Let us get the politicians out of the grain business and put it back in the hands of men who have both experience and facilities.

The Cause of Grain Dust Explosions

The wild speculations regarding the cause of the destructive explosion in a Kansas City elevator last Friday are groundless. Every man, who has worked in the handling of grain, knows full well that much dust is caused by abrasion in turning grain over and over or spouting it to distant bins, and the dust will rise and settle on any convenient ledge to remain until some gust of wind or a light first explosion disturbs it.

Scientists who investigated the great Minneapolis grain dust explosion in 1877 learned that fine dust and vegetable matter suspended in air in certain proportions and then exposed to a flame or a spark can be depended upon to explode most of the time.

Many of the most disastrous explosions of grain dust have been traced directly to poor housekeeping. No grain handling firm has yet discovered how to handle grain over and over without producing dust. Unless this dust is collected and removed its disturbance is very likely to create conditions favorable to another explosion.

Not only are suction fans essential to the collection of dust from cleaners and scourers and dump pits, but the sweepers must keep in action and remove all of the loose dust from walls and ledges, otherwise, the first explosion, which is generally traceable directly to a smoker or a spark producing belt or machine, will be quickly followed by a second and more powerful explosion, which in all grain handling plants is the destructive explosion.

Elevator operators of experience who have studied conditions prevailing in their own plants know of this great hazard, and voluntarily take every precaution to keep down the dust and remove it.

Every elevator operator who has studied the deaths and destruction caused by one of these fatal explosions of grain dust is no longer willing to take chances with this destructive agent. They are making every effort to control and remove it.

ONE OF THE ENCOURAGING disclosures brought to light by our news editor in this number is that some operators of grain elevators and feedmills have had sufficient patience and persistence to obtain needed materials to effect improvements in nine plants. However, the Controlled Materials Plan managers seem disposed to ease up on the distribution of materials greatly needed in the making of improvements in grain handling and grinding machinery. Elevator operators who have long wished to make needed improvements will, no doubt, succeed in getting needed materials before long.

Wheat Ceiling Corrected

Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 487 is corrected in the following respects:

"1. Section 3 (a) (15) (iv) is corrected to read as follows:

"(iv) If the conveyance used is not a common carrier, 1.5c per bushel for the first 5 miles and 0.25 cents per bushel for each additional five miles or fraction thereof of the haul, the distance to be determined by the shortest one-way route between the two points in question reasonably suited for truck travel.

"2. Section 3 (a) (16) is corrected by eliminating the period at the end thereof and adding the following thereto: 'and the counties of Quay, Debaca, Curry, Roosevelt, Chaves, Lea, Eddy, Guadalupe, Lincoln and Otero in New Mexico.'

"3. The heading 'Hard Red Winter White' Wheat' directly over the right hand column in Table Ib in Appendix A is corrected to read 'Hard Red Winter Wheat. White Wheat.'"

O.P.A. Enforcement

Nineteen violators of the corn ceiling paid \$496 in penalties during January, reports the district office of the O.P.A. at Sioux City, Ia. They were farmers, elevators operators and truckers.

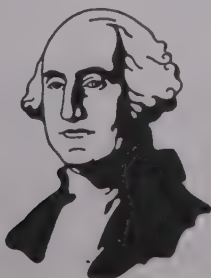
Persia, Ia.—Judge Chas. A. Dewey ordered E. A. Bowles of the Bowles Grain Co. to pay the government \$457.25 for charging above the ceiling price for corn. The government claimed \$1,371.75, but the court reduced this to the overcharge as the violation was inadvertent.

The O.P.A. suit against the Bertrand Co-operative Exchange, Bertrand, Neb., has been dismissed. The charge was violation of the corn ceiling. When the government began its prosecution elevator managers of the territory called a meeting at Lexington and agreed to finance the defense.

The Renville Farmers Elevator Co., and its manager, J. W. Brenner, were fined \$1,500, and S. G. Cox, a trucker of Hutchinson, Minn., was fined \$400 for sale and purchase of corn above the ceiling prices. On sales slips the corn was listed as rye, wheat, barley, but the control ledger of the elevator company listed the transactions as corn.

Omaha, Neb.—T. J. Keenan, enforcement attorney for the district office of the O.P.A. said corn sales in the district will be reviewed by seven O.P.A. investigators, as the result of a report from Chicago of large-scale boot-legging of corn thruout the west. Co-operating with other O.P.A. enforcement groups thruout the nation, the investigators will interview elevator operators, producers and processors of corn and mixed feeds in the 43 Iowa and Nebraska counties making up the district.

The C.C.C. has on hand most of the 73,000 bins bought in 1942 at a cost of \$20,000,000 for storing loan wheat. The 63,000 steel bins built earlier are not for sale; but the C.C.C. is trying to sell 41,500 wood bins of assorted sizes to farmers. The War Food Administration plans to convert them into shelters for migratory farm laborers.



1732—George Washington—1799

First in War, First in Peace, First in the Hearts of His Countrymen.

To Force Use of Rye

It is reported that the administration is considering forced use of rye in the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

A large distiller states that the program for 1944 contemplates industry use of 158 million bus of all grains in addition to molasses and sugar. Distillers have not used rye to any extent because the grain contains 10 to 15% less starch than wheat and the yield of alcohol is correspondingly smaller.

If distillers are instructed to turn to rye, it is not expected that the order will require more than 10% or, at the outside, 15%, of rye in total production. If it proves to be 15%, it will mean about 24 million bus of rye for the entire year 1944.

Corn Ceiling Regulation Amended

Effective at 11:36 a.m., Eastern Standard Time, Feb. 21, the O.P.A. has amended the R.M.P.R. 346 on corn, making the following important changes:

"Sec. 5 (a). The maximum price per bu., bulk, for the sale of any corn by a country shipper shall be the formula price set forth in the appendix at the point from which shipment is made by him plus his transportation costs, if any, to the point of delivery to the purchaser; provided, that if such corn is sold and delivered to an interior barge loading point for barge movement, he may use as the maximum price the formula price at such interior barge loading point."

"Sec. 5 (b). Notwithstanding the provisions of Sec. 11 of this regulation, the maximum price for sales by a country shipper to a trucker merchant shall be the formula price at point of delivery to the trucker merchant."

"Sec. 20 (ii). If the corn is moved into any terminal city named in Appendix A, and no transit billing is available to the merchandiser, the formula price at such terminal city plus the transportation costs from said terminal city to the point of delivery to his customer."

"Sec. 20 (iii). In all other cases the maximum price at which his supplier could have delivered the corn to him at the point he received the same from his supplier, plus his transportation costs from such point to point of delivery to his purchaser."

The amendment also provides noncumulative discounts for lower grades determined by factors other than moisture as follows: No. 3, ½ cent; No. 4, 1 cent; No. 5, 1.5 cent and Sample, 2 cents.

Discounts for corn of over 15.5 per cent and less than 17.5 per cent moisture are provided at the rate of 0.5 cent for each 0.5 per cent of excessive moisture. If the moisture content is 17.5 per cent or more, but less than 20 per cent, a flat deduction of 2 cents a bushel, plus a discount of 0.75 cent a bushel for each 0.5 per cent excessive moisture, are allowed. Corn containing more than 20 per cent moisture is discounted 5.75 cents a bushel, plus 0.5 cent a bushel for each 0.5 per cent moisture.

The formula price for mixed grains is extended to apply to grains containing any percentage of corn, and a producer who loads corn aboard a rail car or barge is allowed a 1 cent a bushel handling charge.

Formula prices for bulk No. 1 and No. 2 yellow corn or mixed corn a bushel at interior barge stations are designated as follows:

Illinois—Peoria and Pekin, \$1.15; Morris and Seneca, \$1.1475; Ottawa, LaSalle and Peru, \$1.145; Hennepin, Havana, Beardstown, Naples, Rock Island, New Boston, Keithsburg, Burlington, Oquawka, Dallas City, Mayer Light and Quincy, \$1.145; Henry, Lacon and Chillicothe, \$1.14.

Iowa—Clinton, Davenport, Muscatine, \$1.1425.

Minnesota—Winona, \$1.135; Hastings and Red Wing, \$1.13; Stillwater, \$1.1275.

La Crosse, Wis. \$1.135.

Hennepin, Canal barge loading points, \$1.1134.
E. H. Morris elevator, Evansville, Ind., \$1.165.

Ceiling Price Plus Patronage Dividend

Supplementary Order 80 setting forth terms under which patronage dividends might be paid by farmers co-operatives has been withdrawn by the O.P.A. At about the same time O.P.A. attorneys went into the United States court at Buffalo, N. Y., to ask that the G.L.F. be enjoined from paying patronage dividends to farmers on sales of eggs made by G.L.F.

The difficulty seems to be that the original payment to the farmer, plus the patronage dividend, will result in a net return to the farmer in excess of the O.P.A. ceiling price.

Effective Feb. 19 the O.P.A. issued supplementary order No. 84 permitting patronage payments that bring the return to the farmer higher than the ceiling price, provided the patronage dividends are paid not oftener than at intervals of 6 months, and the ass'n conforms to the requirements of the Capper-Volstead Act.

Ruling on Wheat Ceiling

Carl R. Schulz, chief counsel of the grains and fertilizer section of the O.P.A. at Washington has issued the following interpretation under Sec. 11 of M.P.R. 346 and Sec. 12 of M.P.R. 487:

1. Firm operates country elevator thru which it purchases grain. Keeps books on these transactions. Grain is transferred on such books to sales branch at Denver which keeps separate books and which also buys grain from other elevators. All sales made by Denver office. Denver office inquires whether firm may take merchandising markup on sales of grain transferred from own elevator.

Answer: Under Sections 11 and 12, before transfer may occur between different levels of marketing in one firm a complete marketing, including a sale or its equivalent, must occur at the earlier level. A mere automatic book transfer is not equivalent to a sale either in common practice or under the regulation. Inquiry indicates that Denver office is actually the selling agency at country shipper level. This results from definitions of country shipper and merchandiser also from Sec. 11 or 12 as case may be and from Sec. 15.

2. Same situation except that sales office handles grain from several of own elevators without making outside purchases. Answer: Same as to previous question.

Taxation of Beans and Peas

The Supreme Court of Idaho ruled against the Washburn-Wilson Seed Co. in its suit to recover taxes on beans and peas in its warehouse at Hazelton, Idaho, levied by the assessor of Jerome County in 1936 and 1940 amounting to \$485.70 and \$207.30 on valuations of \$8,000 and \$3,000.

It was admitted that great quantities of beans in possession of farmers in Jerome County were not assessed for those years. The beans assessed were grown under "Growers Regular Contract" which provided that title to all seed and crops was at all times retained by the seed company. The court held that failure of assessor to assess beans held by farmers did not make the seed company's taxes wholly void.

The seed company's remedy lay in a prompt appeal to the courts from the action of the county board of equalization. The seed company had not protested or complained, as was its right, before the board of equalization as to the 1936 assessment and had not appealed to the court from the action of the board on its 1940 assessment.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Raising Price for Protein

Grain & Feed Journals: If a terminal elevator company pays a premium of 5 cents over the ceiling on a purchase of wheat containing 16 per cent protein can the elevator company pay the commission merchant's markup and add it to the selling price?—J. R. Martin.

Ans.: The permitted premium for 16 per cent protein is 7 cents, but it is not mandatory, so the transaction is not under the ceiling price. The grain receiver in invoicing adds the 5 cents premium and the service charge of one and one-half cents to the ceiling price. The elevator company has the right to add the commission merchant's markup to its selling price altho the premium for protein may be higher or lower than was allowed in buying from the commission merchant.

Regulation on Raising Wages?

Grain & Feed Journals: What are the regulations that govern wage increases for a small company?—G. M. Rowell, pres. Yale Elevator Co., Yale, Mich.

Ans.: The regulations on raising wages are contained in General Order No. 4 of the National War Labor Board, as follows:

(a) Wage adjustments made by employers who, at the time the adjustment is agreed to, or if not made by agreement, at the time it is placed into effect, employ a total of not more than eight individuals in all their plants or units, are exempted from the provisions of Executive Order 9250 of Oct. 3, 1942, and Executive Order No. 9328 of Apr. 8, 1943.

(c) The exemption granted by this Order shall not apply to an employer who, during any given year following Oct. 3, 1942, in the case of wages, or Oct. 27, 1942, in the case of salaries, has made adjustments affecting 8 specific employees.

(d) The Regional War Labor Boards may recommend to the NWLB such exceptions to the provisions of this Order as are necessary to effectuate the wage stabilization policies of the National War Labor Board, which exceptions, if approved by the National War Labor Board, shall, unless otherwise specified, apply only within the territorial jurisdiction of the Regional Board recommending them.

Cutting Alfalfa Hay?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are large cattle raisers, operating in the Coast counties of California and Oregon, and are considering the erection of a mill and feed lots on one of our ranches for the purpose of fattening 2,000 steers yearly for a packing plant in which we have an interest.

We are trying to secure data on the relative value of chopped versus long alfalfa hay, and the financial results of operating such an outfit, who is the best man to design it, and the best machinery to use. We grow everything we feed for feed except the cottonseed meal and molasses.—Russ-Connick Co., Harri's D. Connick, Ferndale, Calif.

Ans.: According to F. B. Morrison in "Feeds and Feeding" chopped alfalfa hay was compared with uncut hay in 25 Idaho and Oregon comparisons in which fattening cattle were fed alfalfa hay and usually a limited amount of grain or silage in addition. On the average the cattle fed chopped hay gained 0.17 pound more per head daily. From the standpoint of the amount of feed required per 100 pounds gain, chopping the hay increased its value about 25 per cent.

Whether it will pay to chop or cut hay or other dry roughage will depend on the quality and price of the roughage, and also on the manner in which it is fed. Some of the uncut hay is wasted. The saving by chopping depends on how much is saved.

The cattle will discard the poorer parts of low quality long hay; but it does not pay to grind or chop poor hay to get them to eat the poor stuff.

Hay cutters are made by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co., Springfield, O.; Gruendler Crusher &

Pulverizer Co., St. Louis, Mo., and Dixie Machinery Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Names of builders are given in our advertising columns.

Damage by Loading Unfit Car

Grain & Feed Journals: The consignor loads a box car that was not inspected by the railroad. The railroad signed a B/L and the consignee paid draft on the strength of the B/L, properly signed by the carriers. The car arrived with many bags torn which needed re-sacking. The carriers inspected the car and declared it was not fit for loading feed due to many nails in the side of car and a rough floor. Is the railroad liable to the consignee for the damage or must consignee collect from the shipper?—Feed Co.

Ans. The railroad companies are paying claims right along for sacks torn by nails in wall of car.

This follows because the railroad has the duty of furnishing a suitable car.

A. N. Breland, district claim agent of the Erie Railroad, points out, however, that if a car was unloaded at shipper's plant and he appropriated the car for loading without calling the railroad for inspection of car for loading the railroad is not responsible.

Under the circumstances in this case the consignee collects from the shipper and the shipper makes claim against the railroad company.

Controlling Insect Pests?

Grain & Feed Journals: We contemplate the installation of a plant for processing wheat, soybeans and rice, and in our pilot plant have had a certain amount of difficulty with insect infestation. What are the standard methods of controlling this sort of thing?—Ernest P. Tibbets, chemical engineer, Bristol-Meyers Co., Hillside, N. J.

Ans.: The method to be adopted must meet the conditions in the plant and the fire insurance policies. For grain in bulk in bins weevil-fume chloropicrin, methyl bromide or bisulphide of carbon are suitable. Methyl bromide has penetrating qualities valuable for sacked grain and mill products. In rooms containing mill machinery hydrochloric acid gas is destructive to all insects as well as hazardous to humans.

The principal thing in any plant is to keep it clean thru the use of dust collectors and brooms. In many plants grain dust and dirt are permitted to accumulate in dark corners, and, naturally, this provides an inviting paradise for all kinds of grain infesting insects. Before applying insecticide of any kind to a plant, it should be given a thorough cleaning, especially cleaning the cracks, the dark corners and the ledges so that all insects hiding in the plant will receive the full force of the poisonous gas.

Walter McCarthy Heads Grain Trade Council

At its recent annual meeting in Chicago the National Grain Trade Council elected Walter R. McCarthy of Duluth, Minn., as chairman for the ensuing year.

The choice of Mr. McCarthy to head this important group is gratifying to the most substantial interests in the trade having large capital invested in storage facilities.

Mr. McCarthy has been in the grain business since 1912, when he became a traveling representative in North Dakota for McCarthy Bros. Co., grain commission merchants of Minneapolis and Duluth.

In 1915 he went to work for the International Grain Co., in Minneapolis; and in 1923 removed to Duluth to become president of the Capitol Elevator Co., one of the large grain terminals at the Head of the Lakes. A position he still holds.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Feb. 28. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, Spencer Hotel, Marion, Ind.

Mar. 13, 14. National Scale Mens Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 15. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

May 18, 19. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 23, 24, 25. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 30, 31, June 1. Pacific States Seedsmens Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

June 14, 15, 16. Southern Seedsmens Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

June 19, 20. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

A Cement concrete floor patch has been developed known as "Truscon Floor Patch." It is ready for use, needing only water. The hole or rut is cleaned out, the old surface primed, water mixed with the floor patch and poured into the rut and then struck off with a trowel, like concrete. This patch does not shrink away from the old concrete; it adheres tightly. It is, moreover, harder than the concrete and will take real wear.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The state board of agriculture has no authority to require seed and grain dealers to pulverize seed and grains that contain too much noxious weeds, Randall S. Cobb, attorney general, advised Joe C. Scott, board pres. Scott has had a number of requests from farmers that the board compel seed and grain dealers to pulverize those grains and seed that cannot be used for planting, so they could be used for feed to help relieve that shortage.



W. R. McCarthy, Duluth, Minn., Chairman Grain Trade Council.

Spontaneous Combustion in Distillers Grains

By EUGENE ARMS, Manager Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

Fires caused by spontaneous combustion of distillers grains have increased out of all proportion to the increase in the manufacture and use of that product. All distilleries are being pushed to capacity in the production of alcohol for war uses, and few of these plants seem to have the drying and cooling capacity properly to prepare the residue for feed.

There are two causes of spontaneous ignition in distillers grains. Proper moisture content, and even moisture content in any one shipment, is essential. Grains that are too dry, considerably below the stable condition to which they arrive when exposed to air, are just as dangerous and possibly more dangerous than grains that contain an excess of moisture. In the case of too dry a product, it is the rapid absorption of moisture and consequent oxidation that starts the generation of heat that finally builds up into fire. There is still some mystery as to just what does happen to too wet a product to cause it to heat and eventually burn. It is enough to know that it does heat and cause fire and mills and elevators are being destroyed to an extent that is alarming.

The other cause of spontaneous heating and ignition is failure properly to cool the product before shipping or storing. A car filled hot is almost certain to give trouble. The grains arrive hot or warm, and after being unloaded into bin that heat is almost certain to build up. Eventually the grain is found on fire, and this is a difficult type of fire to control.

SACKED DISTILLERS GRAINS are not quite as hazardous as the bulk grains, for the simple reason that heat may dissipate if at least two sides of the sack are exposed to the air. But one of the big fires of the year from this cause occurred in sacked distillers grains.

At the fire resistive feed mill of Russell-Miller Milling Co., at Minneapolis, there had been a fire a year or so before within the sacks of distillers grains stored in the mill, but the fire was confined largely to the sacks and was carried out in them. On the night of Aug. 22, 1943, the firemen fighting a fire out in the Great Northern Freight Yards saw first a red glow and then a fire in the mill. When they entered the bulk of the fire seemed to be on fifth floor in two carloads of sacked distillers grain received a week before. Fire had communicated to the wooden elevator legs, and the mill was nearly gutted of its combustible machinery.

One of the amusing stories told is that the firemen thought the easiest way to put out the fire in the sacks was to toss them out the window. So they started tossing, and in mid-air the sacks started exploding like fire-crackers. There may be some exaggeration in this, but undoubtedly the explosions occurred. From the rush of the sacks through the air, the fire which was smoldering was fanned into sufficient heat to ignite and explode the gas which had accumulated. This would be the same thing that occurs when a banked coal fire breaks through and ignites the gas above the coal.

Not always do we have the opportunity for fire fighting that was available to the plant of Moses Brothers Co., Inc., Durhamville, N. Y. On Sept. 17, 1943, a bin of distillers' grains was found to be on fire. The plant was situated immediately on the edge of an old canal. A hole was cut in the side of the bin and the burning stock was run into the canal. It would be fine if all fire control were as easy as that, and turned out as well. But this type of fire is treacherous. They look so innocent. Just some hot grain getting hotter as an attempt is made to handle it. A heavy burning odor signifies fire somewhere in the mass. Then sud-

denly a flash and everything is on fire. The answer is that an explosive gas has been forming. When the fire is disturbed and the gas comes in contact with it, a mild explosion occurs and sets fires in many places at once.

THE METHOD OF PILING sacked distillers grains is important. We mentioned that another fire at the Russell-Miller plant at Minneapolis occurred on May 26, 1943, and was caused by the same "Premos Feed" that caused the later fire. Four thousand bags of these distillers grains were stored on the concrete floor of the fire resistive warehouse. The piles were sixteen feet high and thirty feet long, and there were no air spaces provided between tiers. Fire started in the center of the pile and destroyed a large part of the pile in which it started. Excellent work on the part of the employees and the fire department confined the fire to the one pile of feed. In the "Recommendations" which are made in this article will be found the proper method of piling sacked distillers grains.

We have mentioned only a few of the typical cases of spontaneous ignition of distillers grains that occurred within the year. Not all of these fires occur in this product. Twice during the year the Dannen Grain and Milling Co.'s plant at St. Joseph, Mo., was practically gutted by fire caused by spontaneous ignition of soybean meal. Fires have also occurred from drippings of cod liver oil, in brewers grains and in dehydrated alfalfa meal.

Proper care in the acceptance of these stocks, and in their storage, and regular examination of the stored material to determine its condition, would have prevented every one of these fires.

WE RECOMMEND the following precautions:

Examine every incoming shipment of stock and reject any shipment which shows any evidence of heating. If spontaneous heating has already started, serious trouble is almost certain to follow.

Specify maximum and minimum moisture content on each purchase order for stock, and reject any shipment which arrives with moisture content outside the specified limits. For most stocks a minimum of 9% and a maximum of 13% will provide reasonable assurance of safety.

Pile bagged stock in such a manner that the greatest possible surface of each bag will be exposed to freely circulating air. Large solid piles are particularly dangerous and should be avoided whenever possible. A good rule is to break up large piles into units of 10 tons or less with three or four inches of air space between units. The storage arrangement should always be such that the first stock in will be the first out.

Piles of stock should be examined at frequent intervals, and if any evidence of heating is discovered, the entire pile should be torn down immediately and each bag individually examined. Bags of heating stock should be removed to a point of safety outside of buildings before being opened. It is a common occurrence to have bags of heating stock burst into flame when they are opened and the contents exposed to the air.

BULK STORAGE in bins must receive particularly careful attention. Where bins are equipped with temperature recording equipment such as the Zeleny system, frequent temperature readings should be taken at the various levels in each bin. Where such temperature recording equipment is not available, spots of heating stock can be located with probes, or with pipes

into which thermometers can be lowered. An inexpensive probing thermometer for this purpose is manufactured by the Letz Manufacturing Co., Crown Point, Ind.

In any case where heating in bulk stock is discovered, immediate steps should be taken to get the heating material out of the bin and out of the plant. If the heating is caught in an early stage before any really hot spots have developed, it may be possible to draw off the stock from the bottom of the bin and to restore it to safe condition by aeration. Such stock should be used up, as rapidly as possible, and any that must be returned to storage should be watched with great care.

Where there is evidence that stock in the bin may have become excessively hot in spots, the first thing to do is call in the fire department and have hose lines laid into the plant both below and above the affected bins and connected to fire hydrants ready for instant use. Stock may then be drawn off at the bottom of the bin as long as it will flow freely, and may also be removed from the top of the bin by means of scoops and buckets. At the first sign of fire or smoke, however, the bin gate should be closed and the entire bin flooded with water.

The important thing to remember is **DON'T TAKE ANY CHANCES**. It is better to wet down a whole bin of stock than to take a chance that will expose the entire plant to destruction by fire.

Wage and Hour Regulation Upheld

The U. S. Circuit Court at Denver held that the Wage and Hour Division was within its jurisdiction in making detailed job classifications of employees of a milling company at Antonito, Colo.

In the district court Judge J. Foster Symes excluded the office manager and the head miller on the ground that the job regulations were "arbitrary and unreasonable."

The Circuit Court ordered modification of the district court injunction to include the two employees, and affirmed the injunction against N. O. and J. B. Yeakley, co-partners in the milling company.—P. J. P.

Wheat Ceiling Questions Answered

B. J. Harris, chief price attorney of the O.P.A. at Chicago, gives the following answers to questions that are a guide to buyers of wheat:

1. What price can the mill or elevator in Omaha pay for wheat trucked into Omaha by country dealers?

The maximum price which may be paid for wheat trucked into Omaha by country dealers is the Omaha maximum price under Appendix A less 3c per bushel. We believe that Appendix Z (2) (e) rules in this regard.

2. What price can they pay for wheat trucked into Omaha by producers?

Both deductions, in Section 4 and Appendix A (2) (e) must be made. In other words the maximum price which Omaha concerns may pay for wheat trucked into Omaha by producers would be 6c less than the maximum price set forth for Omaha under Appendix A.

3. What price can they pay for wheat trucked into Omaha by commercial truckers both from (a) country elevator (b) producers?

On wheat sold to Omaha concerns and owned by trucker, the answer is the same as in (2) above. See definition of producer under Section 3 (a) (5). If commercial truckers are hauling as common carriers for country elevators, the answer is the same as in (1) above. If commercial truckers are hauling as common carriers for producers, the answer would be the same as contained in (2) above.

Omaha Dedicates Large Grain Alcohol Plant

Omaha, Nebraska, Feb.—Government officials, including Bradley Dewey, national rubber administrator, will come to Omaha from Washington to take part in the dedication, Feb. 22, and witness the beginning of operations of the world's largest single unit grain alcohol plant.

Dewey will make the principal address at the dedication ceremony. Accompanying him from Washington will be Senators Butler and Wherry of Nebraska, Gillette and Wilson of Iowa, and officials of the D.P.C. and W.P.B. Governors Dwight Griswold of Nebraska and B. B. Hick-enlooper of Iowa, also will take part in the dedicatory program.

The five million dollar plant was built in the past year by the Farm Crops Processing Corporation of Nebraska. It was financed by the Defense Plant Corporation and sponsored by the War Production Board. Its entire annual output of 17,500,000 gallons of grain alcohol will be taken for the war's duration by the Defense Supplies Corporation for the production of synthetic rubber, explosives, and other war needs. The plant will employ 300 persons.

Officers of the company are: George E. Johnson of Hastings, president; Frank L. Robinson, Kearney; J. L. Welsh and Carl A. Swanson, both of Omaha, vice presidents; Alvin E. Johnson, Omaha, treasurer, and C. A. Sorensen, Lincoln, secretary. Dr. Leo M. Christensen, head of the chemurgy department, University of Nebraska, is research director.

Each bushel of grain processed in this plant will produce 2½ gallons of alcohol. From this amount of alcohol 20 pounds of butylene glycol is derived to be converted to butadiene, principal raw material of synthetic rubber. This alcohol also is the source of other vinyl compounds used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Establishment of the grain alcohol plant at Omaha in the heart of the nation's grain and livestock producing area is expected to be the first step in postwar development of many new industries in the midwest to make use of raw materials produced on the farm. In addition to synthetic rubber and explosives, farm chemurgists have developed more than 700 uses for grain alcohol and its derivatives. These include plastics, medicines, dyes and aviation fuel.

Although grain alcohol is the principal product of the plant, valuable by-products will be produced. These include corn oil, a highly concentrated livestock food, and dry ice.

The plant will require an estimated 7,000,000 bus. of grain annually. It will process 20,000 bus. daily, using 45 per cent corn, a like proportion of wheat, and 10 per cent barley malt.

First step in manufacturing the grain alcohol is the cleaning process which removes tramp metals and other impurities from the grain. It then goes through a set of three mills for grinding before being hoisted into huge tanks for 40 minutes of precooking with live steam. The next step is pressure cooking, after which the mash is pumped into flash tanks for cooling.

After cooling, the malt is added in the huge mixing tanks, and as the mash passes into the

18 fermenting tanks, the yeast is added to produce a "beer." The plant will use 26,000 gallons of yeast daily. The beer is turned into three mammoth double stills, where 100 to 120 proof alcohol is produced. This alcohol then passes into rectifying columns where water is removed to finally produce an alcohol testing 190-proof or better.

From the spent mash, taken off at the bottom of the stills, the plant will produce a highly concentrated stock feed. In the distillation process, only the starch of the grain is removed, leaving the proteins and, through yeasting, adding thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, choline and other vitamin-rich ingredients. Eighteen pounds of this dried stock feed produced from a bushel of grain has a food value equivalent to 56 pounds of corn or other feed grains. It is so highly concentrated that it must be mixed and fed in proper proportion with other grain.

Another by-product will be corn oil. This is produced by extracting the germ of the corn, treating it with live steam, and pressing it to squeeze out the oil. Each bushel of corn yields approximately one and one-half pounds of a corn oil that is valuable for seasoning food for human consumption. The plant will produce approximately 5,000,000 pounds of corn oil annually.

The dry ice plant, still to be built, will have a capacity of 120 tons daily. It will make use of one-half of the energy from the starch used in making alcohol. The carbon dioxide recovered from the fermenting tanks is first filtered to remove impurities. Then the gas is compressed into a liquid form. This liquid is then crystallized in a chamber and finally compressed into dry ice cakes.

Guaranteed Weekly Wage Lawful

Judge Barnes in the U. S. district court at Chicago on Feb. 14 denied the wage and hour division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor an injunction to restrain the Uhlmann Grain Co. from violating the Fair Labor Standards Act by not paying time and one-half for overtime.

When the law went into effect the Uhlmann Grain Co., acting on legal advice, decided to comply with the law by stipulating a weekly wage for a maximum number of hours, whether worked or not.

This is the same course taken in the Belo case of a newspaper publisher in Texas, which was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, as lawful.

The government alleged that the grain company had not paid time and one-half to some 45 employees in its Chicago and New York offices.

It is difficult to understand why the U. S. Dept. of Justice or the wage and hour division should harass employers who are following the dictum of the United States Supreme Court.

Boone, Ia.—The plant of the War Hemp Industries, Inc., pays \$50 per ton for No. 1 hemp. The hemp is retted in the field, dried in the plant and separated, the fibers being baled for shipment to rope factories.

Four Die in Dust Explosion

A dust explosion in the elevator of the Commander-Larabee Elevator and Mill at Kansas City, Mo., at 4:06 p.m., Feb. 18, killed four men and injured 25 others, besides doing heavy damage to the 200,000 bus. working house of the grain elevator.

The greatest destruction was in the cupola of the working house, where two walls were blown out and the machinery wrecked. The bins below were lifted from the foundation by the force of the blast and dropped, some grain flowing out at the bottom. A cylindrical bin had a great hole torn in it, and the wall of the interstice bin next to it was blown out.

A sheet of flame blew into the flour packing room on the second floor of the mill, igniting a pile of sacks and throwing the workmen to the floor. A large section of the southeast corner of the mill was blown away. Fire spread thru the mill, an 8-story building, and was not brought under control for many hours. A large stock of empty sacks in the basement of the mill continued to smolder. Streams from two lines of hose were directed on flour in the warehouse during the night.

Roofs of two freight cars were ripped off, the side torn out of another and a car of flour set afire.

The gallery between head house and storage annex was wrecked.

The first explosion raised more dust and the second explosion a second later completed the destruction, the force being exerted in every direction. Windows and window frames were blown out. The concrete caps of some bins were lifted into the air.

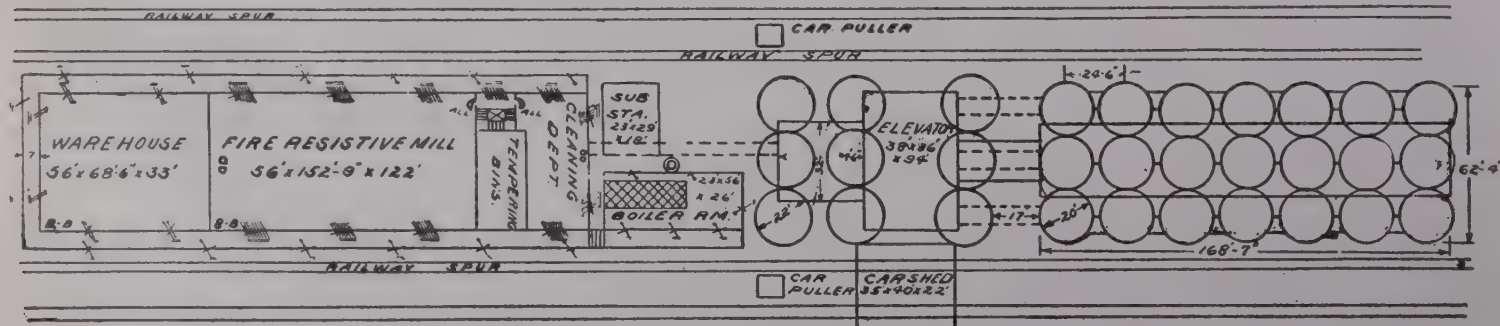
The elevator contained about 650,000 bus. of wheat, the mill 4,500 barrels of flour and a small quantity of bran and shorts.

The loss on the buildings and machinery amounts to several hundred thousand dollars. The flour is a near total loss, while there will be considerable salvage on the wheat, valued at \$1,000,000.

Three men killed instantly are Edward Britton of Liberty, Mo., elevator man and grain mixer, Richard E. Still, Avondale, Mo., and Harry J. Muntzel, state grain weigher.

Referring to the ground plan herewith the explosion appears to have started in the head house, 38x36 ft., and 177 ft. high, containing the grain cleaning machinery and the elevator legs. Unavoidably some dust is released from the grain in cleaning and smutting. The mill is entirely cut off from the cleaning department by the concrete tempering tanks and the stair tower with its automatic fire doors on both sides.

The basement of the cleaning department communicates directly with the basement of the elevator thru an unprotected tunnel. This tunnel is 6 by 10 feet and acted as a cannon to build up and propagate the high explosive pressure of the gases. There were no special hazards except the lack of complete dust control equipment in the elevator. Suction was applied to all of the elevator heads, and the fans discharged into dust collectors on the roof of the head house. The discharge spouts from the dust collectors lead back to the distributor spout



Ground Plan of Warehouse, Mill, Head House and Storage Annex of Larabee Flour Mills at Kansas City. See facing page and cover page.

of the elevator head from which the dust was removed. This arrangement does not remove the dust from the grain in the scales or bins, but it does reduce the amount of suspended dust in the legs and reduces the housekeeping labor required in the head house and the basement.

Screenings grinders were protected with electro-magnetic separators or with pneumatic separators.

The plant was built 23 years ago by the J. C. Lysle Milling Co., of Leavenworth, Kan., and became the property of the present owners at the time of the consolidation of the Commander and the Larabee milling interests.

When the large concrete annex was built in 1927 the capacity of the three legs in the elevator was increased by new 18-inch belts with 8x8x16 V buckets and larger motors. An additional tripper and hopper scale were added. At this time the dust prevention system was installed. The old working house had a capacity of 200,000 bus., and the new annex built by Jas. Stewart Corp., 750,000 bus. The output of the mill was 5,500 barrels in 24 hours.

In 1943 four explosions occurred in grain handling plants. The first, Feb. 23, in the elevator of the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. at Saginaw, near Ft. Worth, Tex., the second at the H. D. Lee Flour Mills, Salina, Kan., May 3, followed by dust explosions in October in elevator of J. C. Mullaney Co., Vermillion, S. D., and Port of Tacoma Elevator, Tacoma, Wash. The year 1944 started out with an explosion in the elevator of S. R. Thompson at Blakely, Ore. The heaviest loss of 1943 was over \$5,000,000 in the Burrus Elevator.

The Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.'s wall calendar is tastefully printed in red and black on tinted paper to blend harmoniously in any setting.

Annual Report of C.C.C.

J. B. Hutson, pres. of the Commodity Credit Corporation, in his annual report for 1943 to Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, gives a detailed account of the operations of that agency. He says that:

Loans to farmers totaled \$806,000,000 during the 1943 fiscal year, as compared with \$626,000,000 in 1942, and with \$452,000,000 in 1941.

Foreign agricultural commodities purchased by C.C.C. included coffee, sugar, tea, cocoa, flax, fats and oils, and other commodities to be brought into the United States or held in foreign countries under wartime control programs.

Practically no corn was turned over to the Corporation thru the calling of loans. As of Aug. 1, the Corporation held no corn under loan and its owned stocks totaled less than 3 million bushels.

At the outset of the 1943 fiscal year, the Corporation owned 320 million bushels of wheat and it held 104 million bushels as collateral for loans to farmers. During the year, farmers delivered to the Corporation 54 million bushels in satisfaction of loans and redeemed most of the remainder. Farmers put 406 million bushels of 1942-crop wheat under loan during 1942-43, but by the end of the year all but 133 million bushels of this wheat had been redeemed or delivered to the Corporation.

At the end of the year, the Corporation owned 260 million bushels and held 138 million bushels as collateral for loans to farmers. Stocks owned by the Corporation were subsequently reduced by heavy sales of wheat for feed under Congressional authorization in the 1944 Agricultural Appropriations Bill to continue such sales at the parity price of corn.

From July 1 thru August 31 this year the

Corporation sold 90 million bushels of feed wheat, and it was expected that additional sales would be made until the harvesting and marketing of the 1943-crop feed grains.

Farmer Prosecuted for Exceeding Wheat Quota

The government is prosecuting Eugene Hodge, a farmer of Steuben County, Indiana, for alleged violation of the 1940 A.A.A. wheat quota.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration set his acreage as 22.6, but he is charged with sowing 66 acres. Also he is charged with using the wheat marketing card of his son, Shirley, to dispose of his excess wheat.

At 49 cents per bushel the total penalty is \$189.

Attorneys for Hodge say that several farmers' organizations are backing him in his effort to establish his right to sell the wheat he grew. He is having a trial by jury in the federal court at Ft. Wayne. The jury, however, can pass only on the facts, leaving the validity of crop restriction to the judges. If found guilty the unconstitutionality of the law could be established only by an appeal to the higher court.

The world's largest grain alcohol plant was opened Feb. 21 at Omaha, Neb. It cost \$5,000,000 and will put out 17,500,000 gallons annually. By products will be corn oil, dry ice and concentrated livestock feed. Daily consumption will be 20,000 bus. of grain, 45 per cent being corn, 45 per cent wheat and 10 per cent barley malt. Financed by federal funds operation is by the Farm Crops Processing Corporation, the product going to the Defense Supplies Corporation.



Head House, Old Storage, Boiler Room and Larabee Mill Wrecked by Dust Explosion, at Kansas City, Feb. 18. See facing page and front cover.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Walla Walla, Wash., Feb. 14.—The recent heavy snowfall was a boon to wheat growers of Southwestern Washington following the long dry spell and cold winds.—F.K.H.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14.—So generous has been the recent moisture that farmers in northern Kansas and Nebraska are giving consideration to advisability of planting spring wheat.

Evansville, Ind.—January was a mild month, compared to the same month in some past years, and as a result, many of the farmers in the tri-state area plowed a great deal of their land.—W. B. C.

Palouse, Wash., Feb. 14.—The Palouse area has been blanketed under three inches of snow. It is the season's heaviest fall of snow and helped to avert a threat to crops from lack of moisture.—F.K.H.

Henderson, Ky.—The recent 4 inches of snow was of great benefit to farmers. It is said it definitely broke the drouth, which started last fall, resulting in an estimated shortage of 10 inches of precipitation.—W. B. C.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14.—Average protein of 633 cars of all classes of wheat tested by the Kansas inspection department in the week ended Feb. 11 was 13.60% and 431 cars tested by Missouri averaged 13.12%. The 1,064 cars tested by both departments had an average of 13.15%, compared with 13.43% on 777 cars the preceding week and 13.01% for 1,399 cars a year ago.

Hugoton, Kan., Feb. 15.—Almost all the wheat seeded last fall in dry fields is now coming thru the ground in good shape and promising to make a good crop. Many farmers had despaired of its growing. A big acreage of both wheat and spring barley has been seeded during the past two weeks with the ground now well soaked from recent rains and snowfall.—G. D. A.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 19.—Snowfall of last week generally ranged in depth from 2 to 3 inches in the Panhandle and generally from 4 to 10 inches in the balance of the state. The snow drifted badly and very little was left on the wheat fields, exposing the crops to temperatures ranging down to 20 below zero. Some of the wheat started to grow and some injury may result, says the Nebraska Weekly Crop Bulletin.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 19.—The trend for the coming season is for a larger corn acreage, and sales of hybrid seed are heavy. The good adaptable varieties of hybrids are greatly superior to open-pollinated in yield, standing ability, and other characteristics. Best results are obtained from seed properly crossed, fully matured, uniformly graded, high in germination, and uninjured in processing. However, even with the best hybrids, maximum production, quality and profit depend on good farming practices and favorable growing conditions.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Champaign, Ill., Feb. 17.—Observations that have been made with a large number of farmers in Illinois indicate, the oats acreage will materially increase, corn some increase and soybeans decreased for the year 1944. The announced supporting price of \$1.94 is not a price relationship with other grains. Illinois farmers are learning that the soybean draws as heavily of the soil fertility as corn and is very detrimental to fields subject to erosion. Hundreds of fields now show erosion with soybeans in the rotation that never had any noticeable damage with previous cropping methods.—J. E. Johnson, Pres., American Soybean Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 14.—It is reported that a Dominion government conference recently held in Ottawa has set as its objective for 1944 a flax acreage of 1,890,600. This goal is 64% of the acreage in production in 1943, which was 2,947,800.—T. L. Daniels, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 17.—More wheat was seeded in southwestern Kansas last week, the weekly state bulletins announced, and another significant development was additions to the moisture supply for later crop needs and some improvement in the feed supply despite cold weather. Preparation and planting of spring grain crop were halted and growth of fall-sown grains retarded.

Hutchinson, Kan., Feb. 13.—There probably will be no unusual wheat crop in western Kansas this year according to reports received from Joe V. Fleming of the George E. Gano Grain Co. Mr. Fleming believes the freeze is apt to eliminate late wheat. "It had no root system and while we have no direct reports it is not reasonable to expect the tender plants to survive zero temperatures," said Fleming. "Most of it has only sprouted within the past month." Almost unprecedented January rains resulted in wheat which has lain dormant in the dust through fall and early winter sprouting.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
Aug. 14	53,419	18,991	40,890	
Aug. 21	53,420	19,180	40,653	
Aug. 28	52,516	19,437	38,354	
Sept. 4	49,089	20,277	37,239	
Sept. 11	50,064	20,316	38,088	
Sept. 18	51,009	18,897	39,020	
Sept. 25	50,493	19,186	38,206	
Oct. 2	51,474	19,817	38,668	
Oct. 9	51,266	20,264	38,638	
Oct. 16	49,111	631	19,460	37,447
Oct. 23	48,097	939	19,731	40,177
Oct. 30	45,483	1,281	19,665	41,998
Nov. 6	45,229	1,493	19,233	42,991
Nov. 13	43,963	1,559	18,940	42,568
Nov. 20	41,198	1,405	17,485	42,227
Nov. 27	39,094	1,420	16,941	41,626
Dec. 4	36,781	1,576	17,002	39,194
Dec. 11	36,923	1,339	14,683	38,841
Dec. 18	38,870	1,324	15,331	39,680
Jan. 15	33,604	1,320	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Dec. 24	35,175	1,205	13,681	38,834
Dec. 31	37,348	1,236	13,793	39,428
Jan. 8	32,775	1,339	14,683	38,841
Jan. 15	33,604	1,329	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Jan. 29	34,480	1,302	12,866	45,716
Feb. 5	34,486	1,272	12,659	46,672
Feb. 11	34,452	1,311	12,897	47,459
Feb. 19	34,954	1,359	13,381	47,784

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, or Oct. 1, 1944.

BARLEY, on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED at Minneapolis \$2.85 for No. 1.

CORN, 81c to \$1.01 per bushel for No. 3.

WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY							Bar-	Soy-
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	ley	beans		
Jan. 15	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	152		
Feb. 15	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154		
Mar. 15	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155		
Apr. 15	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156		
May 15	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0		
June 15	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0		
July 15	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0		
Aug. 15	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0		
Sept. 15	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0		
Oct. 15	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0		
Nov. 15	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0		
Dec. 15	149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0		
Jan. 15	149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0		
FARM PRICES								
Jan. 15	117.5	83	52.5	61.3	68.3	159		
Feb. 15	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160		
Mar. 15	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8	165		
Apr. 15	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167		
May 15	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0		
June 15	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0		
July 15	126.0	108.0	65.6	90.9	92.0	170.0		
Aug. 15	127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	92.9	168.0		
Sept. 15	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0		
Oct. 15	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0		
Nov. 15	137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0		
Dec. 15	143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0		
Jan. 15	146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0		

The Food Forum, sponsored by a group of small food companies, will provide meeting places for discussion of new foods and food uses. The first will be held at a dinner meeting Mar. 16 at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C. The chairman is Bob White, Chicago.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, rye, oats, and barley for May delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

Wheat											
	Option	High	Low	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 11	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	Feb. 18
Chicago	173 3/4	146 1/4	170 3/4	170 1/4	170 1/4	169 3/4	169 3/4	169 3/4	168 3/4	168 3/4	169 1/4
Minneapolis	164 3/4	139 1/4	161	160 3/4	160 1/4	159 3/4	159 3/4	159 3/4	158 3/4	158 3/4	159 3/4
Kansas City	163 1/4	139 1/4	161 1/4	161 1/4	160 3/4	160 1/4	160 1/4	159 3/4	159 3/4	159 3/4	160 1/4
Duluth, durum	163 1/4	140 1/4	159	158 3/4	158	157 3/4	158	158	157 1/4	156 1/4	158
Milwaukee	173	146 1/4	170 3/4	170 1/4	170 1/4	169 3/4	169 3/4	169 3/4	168 3/4	168 3/4	169 1/4
Rye											
Chicago	134 3/4	100 1/4	130 1/4	129 1/4	128 3/4	128 3/4	126 3/4	127 3/4	126	125	126 3/4
Minneapolis	129 3/4	94	123 3/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	120 3/4	121	119 3/4	119 3/4	120 3/4	120 3/4
Milwaukee	134 3/4	100 1/4	130 1/4	129 1/4	128 3/4	128 3/4	126 3/4	127 1/4	126 1/4	125	126 1/4
Winnipeg	131 3/4	92 1/4	128 3/4	128 3/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	126 3/4	127 1/4	126	125	125 3/4
Duluth	128 3/4	119 3/4	123 3/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	120 3/4	121	119 3/4	119 3/4	120 3/4
Oats											
Chicago	81	67 1/4	79 3/4	79	79	78 3/4	78 3/4	79 1/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	79 3/4
Minneapolis	79	62 3/4	73	77 3/4	77 1/4	77	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 1/4	78	78 3/4
Milwaukee	80 3/4	67 1/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	79	78 3/4	78 3/4	79 1/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	79 3/4
Barley											
Minneapolis	116 1/4	106 1/4	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Chicago	126 1/4	113 3/4	122	121 3/4	121 3/4	121 3/4	120 3/4	122 1/4	121	121 1/4	122 1/4

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Kalispell, Mont., Feb. 14.—More than three times as much hay as usual was shipped from here by the Great Northern railroad during 1943. A total of 88 cars went out of here during the past year. In addition were shipped 94 cars of dry peas, 47 cars of flour, 406 of grain.—F.K.H.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grains during January as compared with January, 1943, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 1,154,437 (1,585,485); corn, 20,666 (6,300); oats, 11,500 (64,500); rye, 1,600; barley, 5,100; soybeans, (585,315); flaxseed, 281,244 (60,000); shipments, wheat, 837,000 (2,179,000); oats, (62,000).—Dept. of Info. & Statistics, Produce Exchange.

New Orleans, La.—Receipts and shipments of grains during January as compared with January, 1943, shown in parentheses expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 229,444 (16,800); corn, 364,500 (164,464); rye, (9,943); soybeans, (84,044); shipments, wheat, 440,346 (68,399); corn, 239,705 (124,500); oats, 88,300 (6,000); rye, (1,500); barley, 4,800; soybeans, (22,800).—J. M. Wilkie, chief inspector, New Orleans Board of Trade.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain during January, 1944, as compared with the same month a year ago, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 801,891 (842,250); corn, 243,875 (277,039); oats, 35,457 (33,840); soybeans, (135,454); shipments, wheat, 1,374,859 (1,185,516); corn, 312,164 (256,204); oats, 32,015 (28,741); rye, 599; barley, 958 (2,853); soybeans, 460 (22,054).—J. H. Frazier, Commercial Exchange.

Washington, D. C.—Soybeans stored in all positions, both on and off farms, Jan. 1, amounted to 168,553,000 bus. This total includes farm stocks of 58,119,000 bus., and 36,328,000 bus. stored in interior mills, elevators and warehouses; 45,436,000 bus. held in processing plants; 23,719,000 bus. at the 46 terminal markets, and 4,951,000 bus. reported by Commodity Credit Corporation as stored in their own steel and wooden bins. A year earlier, stocks of soybeans in these same positions totaled 169,677,000 bus.—Crop Reporting Board.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 17.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending Feb. 10, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 7,735,393; oats, 1,104,345; barley, 687,583; rye, 271,069; flaxseed, 34,227; since Aug. 1, '43 and compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels: 156,608,181 (161,263,019); oats, 73,020,275 (59,913,247); barley, 56,810,727 (45,781,709); rye, 3,301,700 (4,384,114); flaxseed, 13,752,947 (10,404,604).—S. A. Cudmore, M. A. Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Fort William, Ont.—Receipts and shipments of grain during January, 1944 as compared to the preceding year, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 8,822,531 (8,481,194); corn, 1,305 (10,077); oats, 3,438,610 (1,839,257); rye, 2,438,610 (644,135); barley, 3,940,334 (1,844,873); flaxseed, 880,838 (815,307); mixed grain, 60,013 (16,390); shipments, wheat, 4,385,605 (1,769,853); corn, (3,134); oats, 1,511,309 (2,705,243); rye, 93,081 (54,445); barley, 828,873 (616,272); flaxseed, 164,145 (466,955); mixed grain, 15,839 (12,524).—E. A. Ursell, Statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 10.—Canadian grain shipments to the United States for the week ending Feb. 10 were as follows, in bushels: Wheat, 3,274,114; oats, 488,248; barley, 71,359; flaxseed, 1,910. Total shipments since Aug. 1, 1943, were: Wheat, 104,685,423; oats, 26,010,875; barley, 15,986,859; rye, 4,162,976; flaxseed, 6,552,890 bus.—Canadian Bureau of Statistics.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 12.—Weather and the car situation are the most important factors in the marketing of corn, both are at present very unfavorable. There are many gaps to fill in the feed trade and corn supplies are urgently being sought after by all branches of the trade. The feeder demand has never slackened and ever-increasing amounts are moving out by truck, since railroads are unable to furnish cars to move the corn. The possibility of damage in the form of blue eye and cob rot when warm weather comes is a very important factor in trying to market high-moisture corn now as rapidly as facilities are available. The Illinois 1943 corn production shows 92.4% yellow, 6.7% white, 0.9% other colors. The sale of seed corn indicates producers will increase their 1944 corn acreage.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

1944 Rice Allocations

Seven and a half million bags (100-lbs. each) of milled rice have been allocated for civilians in 1944, the War Food Administration announced Feb. 8. This allocation will make available about 6 pounds for each person, slightly less rice per capita than U. S. civilians consumed during recent years.

On the basis of allocations civilians will receive about 42 percent of the milled supply allocated for all needs in 1944. They will share the total prospective supply (17,904,000 bags) with U. S. military and war services.

Allocations are divided into four quarters. They are definite for the first quarter Jan. 1 through Mar. 31, 1944. Allocations for the last three quarters are tentative, as supplies and requirements may change and sudden shifts in supplying claimants may become necessary.

Flaxseed Receipts at Northwest Markets

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 19.—Prices for flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth remained at the ceiling of \$3.05 per bushel. For five days this week receipts at Minneapolis were 129 cars and at Duluth 45 cars. According to our estimates, total flax arrivals at Minneapolis and Duluth from Aug. 15, 1943, to Jan. 31, 1944, were 25,450,000 bus., of which 650,000 represent unloads during the month of January, compared with 1,010,000 bus. during December. There are conflicting stories as to the quantities of seed remaining in the country, but as we have previously stated we should be surprised to see more than 5 million additional bushels of flaxseed marketed from the 1943 crop in the Northwest.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., by T. L. Daniels.

Soybeans in Human Food

Urbana, Ill.—Americans, faced with a scarcity of foods rich in fat and proteins, have discarded the prejudice that soybeans are animal feed and now recognize the unique nutritional value of soybeans as good food for humans, it was reported by Miss Jean I. Simpson, University of Illinois associate professor of home economics.

Industry has come to use increasing amounts of soybean products in making a variety of foods and easing the consumer's ration-riddled diet. Probably the most important of the products is soybean oil, which is used extensively in making shortenings and margarines, many of which are fortified with vitamin A to make their nutritive value similar to that of butter. Soybean flour has been particularly popular in various commercial mixes—muffins, pancakes, waffles and cakes.

CCC Corn Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Feb. 12, 1944, had completed 4,708 loans on 5,330,444 bus of 1943 corn in the amount of \$4,493,868.78. The average amount advanced was 84 cents per bushel. On the same date last year 39,088 loans had been completed on 46,176,893 bus in the amount of \$35,693,064.02. Loans by States follow:

State of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm-Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Ill.	534	700,845	\$ 621,615.36
Ind.	60	53,182	48,439.87
Iowa	2,710	3,093,756	2,585,529.98
Kans.	12	9,061	7,697.63
Ky.	2	8,722	8,373.12
Minn.	274	264,006	220,479.91
Mo.	160	162,811	139,623.68
Nebr.	803	897,155	745,077.44
Ohio	22	14,125	13,362.63
S. Dak.	131	126,781	103,669.16
Total	4,708	5,330,444	\$4,493,868.78

Combined Farm and Warehouse Loans outstanding on other 1943 Loan Programs:

	Loans	Quantity (bushels)	Amount
Barley	631	558,129 bus.	\$ 409,607.96
Flaxseed	2,039	561,649 bus.	1,491,337.60
Sorghums	14	19,940 bus.	16,782.45
Soybeans	424	206,783 bus.	380,057.28
Rye	151	103,918 bus.	77,980.03
Edible Beans	75	7,467,517 lbs.	475,760.54
Edible Peas	98	3,669,474 lbs.	160,891.49
Hay & Pasture Seed	94	173,643 lbs.	19,654.35

CCC Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Feb. 12, 1944, had completed 121,038 loans on 129,516,538 bus of 1943 wheat in the amount of \$161,587,686.00. The wheat loans made include 45,128,525 bus stored on farms and 84,388,013 bus stored in warehouses. The average amount advanced was \$1.248 per bus, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. Liquidations to date amounted to 62,712,794 bus of which 8,760,963 bus were stored on farms and 53,951,831 bus stored in warehouses. On the same date last year 532,716 loans had been completed on 404,415,794 bus. Loans by States follow:

States of Origin	Loans Completed—Number	Bushels	Liquidations (bushels)
Ark.	2	3,463
Calif.	48	362,150	173,362
Colo.	2,466	4,331,215	2,563,497
Del.	456	165,900	74,512
Idaho	991	1,986,215	483,469
Ill.	340	127,936	55,410
Ind.	90	44,244	14,640
Iowa	435	230,966	101,084
Kans.	23,579	23,256,156	15,631,796
Ky.	91	45,778	22,774
Md.	1,405	461,024	266,864
Mich.	26	5,718	1,320
Minn.	5,986	3,194,991	1,571,780
Mo.	362	131,184	104,424
Mont.	6,715	12,622,341	3,903,533
Nebr.	11,514	9,749,480	4,306,706
N. J.	85	11,284	5,965
N. Mex.	294	542,144	364,708
N. C.	5	756	756
N. Dak.	30,538	30,267,610	13,034,996
Ohio	264	60,897	31,313
Okl.	10,286	7,113,943	4,584,979
Ore.	1,897	6,111,767	1,781,145
Penn.	446	115,348	27,531
S. Dak.	8,551	4,811,892	1,913,732
Tenn.	284	77,380	31,662
Tex.	9,989	12,746,839	8,266,691
Utah	104	218,114	80,863
Va.	118	36,013	12,316
Wash.	3,094	9,688,729	3,071,375
Wyo.	636	995,061	279,591
Total	121,038	129,516,538	62,712,794

Liability on Farmers Co-operative Notes

Three thousand farmers in southeastern Iowa are involved in a suit brought by the Omaha Bank for Co-operatives to recover \$90,000. Fred Novotny of Traer, Ia., is defendant in the test case.

The defense is that the notes were to be paid only by deducting amounts from poultry and eggs sold to the Iowa Poultry Producers Marketing Ass'n, now defunct.

District Judge ruled in favor of the farmers, and the bank will appeal to the Supreme Court of Iowa.

Record Attendance at Minnesota Farmers Elevator Meeting

Over 1,600 representatives of the farmers' elevators of the Northwest, principally from the state of Minnesota, were in attendance at the 37th annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, held in Minneapolis, Feb. 15, 16, 17. The close attention given each speaker and the greater number of questions asked indicated a keen interest in the subjects under discussion and a sincere desire to acquire more information on the operating of a country elevator business under present conditions and regulations.

PRES. OSCAR A. OLSON, Truman, opened the first session and after expressing his pleasure at the large attendance, read his annual report from which the following is taken:

President Olson's Address

In reviewing this past year, we feel that it has been one of great accomplishments, in spite of the many hardships and barriers we had to overcome, it is with great satisfaction we view the raising of one of the largest grain crops, as well as livestock and poultry crops, in history. In spite of much adverse weather in much of the grain section, we want to compliment the local elevator, the commission firms, the terminals and processors in the splendid manner that it was taken care of.

When we take into consideration that all this has been done with much less and considerable inexperienced manpower, older and worn equipment, the results have been remarkable.

Looking into this coming year, we will see this same splendid co-operation, but it will have to be carried on with even greater sacrifice, as more and more of our manpower is being called into active service.

In regard to O.P.A. regulations on grain, we know that it is absolutely necessary to control the prices under present conditions, and we pledge our loyal support, but do ask that the government put men in charge who are experienced in the commodity that they supervise, which will give better results for both government and all concerned.

Believe this is a good time to prepare for post-war business, so as to prevent the many headaches we had after World War I. With the heavy taxes we are going to face for years to come, it is going to be necessary that all elevators go on a cash basis. It will be necessary that transportation of grain be kept as low as possible because of the distance we are from export markets.

Believe this can best be done by enlargement of our present plants rather than building many new small plants, because if history is repeated from World War I, it will take well established, well-financed companies to withstand the post-war shock.

The wonders of Minneapolis and Minnesota were extolled in the address of welcome given by Perry Williams of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Ass'n.

ASS'T SEC'Y LLOYD NELSON, Minneapolis, read the report of the Secretary's office, following an interesting summary of the history of co-operative marketing:

Extracts from Annual Report by Secy. Nelson

A question is being raised by the Office of Price Administration in determining if co-operatives would be in violation of O.P.A. ceiling prices when paying patronage dividends.

For some time cooperative leaders have been working to get a clear cut statement from the O.P.A. in Washington as to that agency's policy on cooperative patronage dividends. Success appeared to reward the cooperatives' effort when on Jan. 4th, a press release setting forth the conditions upon which a farmer owned association, paying patronage dividends, could pay such dividends to its patrons, and not be in violation of the Price Administration Code.

A few days before the time set to release the ruling governing payment of patronage dividends, the O.P.A. issued a "kill" order, recalled the ruling for further study, and it has not been again released.

It might be well to note that the initial statement sent out by the Office of Price Administration, and later recalled, incorporated as one of the conditions for an association to be permitted to pay patronage dividend, without being

in violation of O.P.A. ruling, was that such an association must have Articles of Incorporation issued to it under the cooperative laws of the state in which it operated. Our members would do well to check on their Articles of Incorporation to ascertain if they are chartered under the Minnesota Cooperative Laws. It is our understanding that, if you have in the past operated as a cooperative, it is an easy matter to come under the state cooperative laws.

* * * * *

SERVICE. Due to the very loyal support that has been given this Association by its members during the last year, I am happy to report that every department shows a decided gain in business and services rendered. In our insurance department it becomes more and more apparent to our elevators that this Association is giving a service which is being appreciated by all members.

Requests for auditing and tax service have been heavier than ever before, but due to lack of man power we have been forced to turn down several requests for our service during our busy season. Income tax reports are highly technical and no board of directors should expect their manager to attempt to execute income tax returns. It is a business by itself, and this year especially even taxes the best efforts of an expert, and should not be attempted by one not familiar with the many rulings surrounding income tax problems. After such a return has once been made, filed and tax paid, the matter of refund is a slow and expensive procedure.

In this connection, permit me to point to the many representatives of the Internal Revenue Department that are now calling on and checking back reports of smaller corporations. After such an inspector is through with his examination he will present to the manager, or some officer of the company, a statement setting forth his findings and requesting the official to attach his signature. It is not unusual for the agent in his amended return to find that there is additional taxes to be paid. Possibly his figures are arrived at by taking a lower depreciation percentage, or he has found that your patronage dividend was not correctly computed, or there may be set forth other reasons why there is, according to his findings, still due the treasury department additional taxes. The figures may appear logical to you, but nevertheless, we would caution you against signing such a paper until you have had an opportunity to have his findings rechecked by your accountant. If you sign the statement presented to you by the agent, such signature may waive all your rights and privileges to protest the conclusions of the agent, and the amount specified in his amended return will have to be paid. We have known cases where several hundred dollars have been sliced off the agents' findings when such amended return has been reviewed prior to making payment, by an income tax man familiar with cooperative exemption privileges.

* * * * *

MEMBERSHIP: We are enjoying today the most loyal and strongest membership that the association has ever had during its thirty-seven years of activities. There are only a handful of farmer-owned country elevators that are not members of the association, and the fact that they are not members is to a large degree due to present war conditions, which have not enabled a representative of this association to meet with the Board of Directors or manager, and explain Association functions. More and more it is becoming apparent that all country grain elevators, regardless of type, must work together on certain problems for the benefit of the industry as a whole.

The Independent country elevators as a class are owned and operated by a high standard of citizens who must be respected for their courage and perseverance. They have been a potent factor in assisting to establish a better local market for the producer. Their interest, to a large extent, is common with ours, and this common ground must be recognized in order that every possible effort may be developed to bring to our producers the best market possible.

HENRY O. PUTNAM, Minneapolis, sec'y, N. W. Crop Improvement Ass'n, discussed Small Grain Varieties for the N. W. States. Excerpts from his address will be published in a later number.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

A. C. TOWNSEND, director Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, in his talk on Transportation Problems, stated that 244,733 cars of grain and flour moved through the Minneapolis market

during 1943, 62,223 more than the previous year. He said: If you had had all the cars you wanted this market would have been blockaded with greater traffic than could be handled. Every effort has been and is being made by the railroads to get cars into this section. More tons of freight are being handled in fewer cars than at any time in the history of the railroads. Under adverse conditions the railroads have done a wonderful job in handling the tremendous loads which have been given them. There has been no congestion except at Pacific ports, and this is caused by the unprecedented amount of goods which are shipped there for export. The situation now is quite different than it was during World War I, when they broke down completely. They are more efficient now with a decreasing amount of equipment, which is due to careful conservation of equipment and efficient repair.

Rate Revision: It is not to your interest to advocate the uniform scale of rates, rates made by legislators in Congress instead of the ICC. If such a scale of rates were to go into effect your rate would be increased.

RALPH CRIN, Minnesota Experiment Station, outlined the state's Full Season Pasture program, and exhibited a chart showing the yield and cost of nutrients from pasture crops and harvested crops.

FRANK W. MATSON, chairman, Minn. R. R. & Whse. Commission, warned that complete compliance with the Clearance Law was necessary to avoid damage suits against the elevator; that the clearance has been increased to 8½ feet by 21 feet. Mr. Matson stated the elevator is responsible for damage to railroad property and to railroad employees caused by elevator spouts extending beyond the legal clearance, loading platforms not moved back after use; permanent loading docks too close to tracks; grain doors piled where they interfere with the safe progress of men and equipment. He urged that all elevator managers comply with the law, placing special emphasis on the necessity of tying the loading spout close to the elevator after use.

E. R. HEFLIN, Omaha, called attention to the "Held Harmless" clause of the railroad lease, and suggested that each one having such a lease read it carefully and protect his firm with insurance covering this hazard.

W. E. RUMBLE, St. Paul, was given close attention when he discussed New Regulations Affecting Cooperatives. He explained the effect of patronage dividends on price ceilings; the wage and hour law, saying that cooperatives are not treated any different than any other business, that penalties are quite severe for non-compliance with this law. On taxes, Mr. Rumble urged that complete disclosures be made. On the new revenue bill he said all information must be available and given in the reports, and that those who have not been entitled to exemption are faced with the payment of all taxes back to the time when their conduct of the business forfeited this exemption. Now is the time, he said, for all cooperatives to set their houses in order.

Managers Breakfast

The eight o'clock breakfast for the managers, held Wednesday morning, brought out a goodly number of progressive managers from the three states. L. H. Patten, Glencoe, director of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n and of the N. W. Retail Feed Ass'n, was chairman.

E. A. GAUMNITZ, OPA, Minneapolis, started the quiz on OPA and its rules and regulations. He said: Some of you are hesitant in asking questions, fearing we may think you are doing the thing you are asking about, and that if it is a violation we will trap you. That is not the case. Our job is to help you. He presented his associate, C. L. Ammerman, who answered the many questions which were put to him.

MANAGERS who enjoyed the ham and eggs were: Minnesota—A. T. Anderson, Erhard;

Walter E. Benson, Monterey; O. C. Brekken, Hawley; J. W. Brenner, Renville; Wm. Cobb, Maynard; Joe Dahl, Madison; Bruce Edgar, Sanborn; C. R. Enright, Sauk Centre; F. A. Fleck, Stewartville; M. E. Field, Stephen; H. F. Froom, Briceville;

Floyd Grieg, Rushmore; W. J. Green, Lakefield; Herbert Gens, Holloway; Louis Hagen, Montevideo; J. L. Hanson, Fisher; E. W. Harms, Lake Benton; F. L. Hassing, Oakland; L. E. Hill, Alvarado; G. H. Homme, Kerkhaven; H. C. Homme, Kimball; L. A. Hultquist, Delhi.

M. L. Jensen, Battle Lake; I. A. Johnson, Oslo; K. M. Johnson, Elmore; O. F. Johnson, Bigelow; S. J. Kelly, Darwin; R. L. Kempf, Humboldt; L. J. Kieselbach, Barnesville; Bertil Lindberg, Isanti; Rex Lindsay, LeSueur.

J. P. Mobraten, Carlisle; Emil Mollberg, Luverne; S. C. Monson, Hayward; L. H. Oberembt, Redwood Falls; Ivar Olson, LaSalle; O. H. Otterson, Winnebago; Joe Otto, Winsted; G. A. Pederson, Ivanhoe; H. G. Pederson, Odessa; E. P. Prestemon, Bagley.

K. G. Rasmussen, Jackson; W. B. Richards, Rushford; E. R. Rohwehr, Westbrook; R. H. Roiger, Springfield; H. Saumer, Canby; O. H. Schlotfeldt, Garvin; Frank Schmandt, Round Lake; E. B. Schulte, Pine Island; G. A. Slotsve, Ashby; Fred Steinhauser, Mountain Lake; Harold Stemple, Lake Benton; A. C. Stolte, Cannon Falls; Theo. Torgimsson, Tracy.

W. G. Weßen, Clara City; Joe Eelder, Dundas; F. F. Young, East Grand Forks; John Zwart, Edgerton.

South Dakota—Henry Lueth, Canova; E. J. Oyan, Baltic, and J. M. Oyan, Colman.

North Dakota—E. L. Evans, Ypsilanti; Roy D. Gunderson, Tunbridge; Oscar Huseth, Wyndmere; Theodore Jensen, Verona.

Iowa—P. M. Nielsen, Rock Rapids.

Directors Breakfast

HERBERT HORNER, Minneapolis, was the guest speaker following the directors' breakfast, also held Wednesday morning. He discussed the keeping of secretary's minutes.

Wednesday Morning Session

W. B. JACOBS, Faulkton, S. D., pres. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of S. D., extended greetings from his ass'n.

STAN FOLSOM, Minneapolis, remarks were made, he said, as John Citizen, not as a consultant of OPA. He said in part: We in the Middle West are in splendid position to help out on the various seed programs. Minnesota and the Dakotas were the largest contributors of seeds to Russia. I urgently suggest that some of the clover acreage be saved for seed; it is our patriotic duty to do so. You managers can be of material assistance in this work, and also urge your farmers to get this seed into channels of distribution so it can be sent to needed sections of our country and to our allies. The British asked for two million pounds of clover, the 20% which is held back would supply this two million, so you can see the necessity of getting the seed into distribution.

PROF. D. C. DVARCEK, Extension Economist, U.S.D.A., urged his listeners to promote planned production and distribution. He said: Farmers have done an outstanding job, and we know they will continue to do so. We must not produce food which cannot be consumed. The hog situation is an illustration. We failed to bring those hogs to market. That situation could have been prevented if we had planned the distribution of hogs last summer. Begin now to plan your distribution this fall. We are short of feed, in fact there is not enough to produce the livestock products needed to feed ourselves. If the weather is right this year we will produce more feed. Adjust your livestock production in line with your feed situation. I would also like to suggest at this time that now is an opportune time to reduce your accounts receivable. It is easier to collect now than a few years hence. Here is a thought to leave with you: do more of what we know how to do.

CLIFF SCHRADER, chief, Weed and Seed Control Division, Minnesota Dept. of Agri., brought a message pointing out the advisability of planting quality seed. He stated: Promote the planting of quality seed; they bring a quality crop. Weeds are the greatest destroyers of seed, even greater than soil erosion. In Minnesota they cost the farmer \$1.00 per acre of

land in production. I cannot urge you too strongly to point out to your patrons the advantages of planting quality seed. Handlers of seed have as much at stake as do the farmers. Naturally you have competition not of the best, but with real thought you can eliminate this factor.

Vicland and Marion oats are recommended for this state. Many oats are coming into the state and being sold under these names, but they are not as represented. This is another advantage of dealing with responsible seed handlers, they supply seed properly labeled so you can rely on what you are getting for distribution to your patrons. We need your help in correcting the conditions which bring about the distribution of unknown seeds, and in the control of noxious weeds. These weeds are keeping thousands of acres out of maximum production.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

VICE-PRES, H. A. FREDERICKSON, Windom, was in the chair for this, the largest attended session.

FRANK RAYNS, Norfolk Agri. Station, Sprowston, Norwich, England, was a welcomed guest with an interesting message from his homeland. He took great pride, and rightly so, in stating that Britain is now producing 70% of all the food it consumes, whereas at the start of the war it produced only enough food for two days, relying on imports for the balance. Mr. Rayns said: British farming is a planned farming, as is all other work. Everyone in Britain must do something for the war effort; two-thirds of the week must be spent in this work. There has been a 53% increase in arable land, resulting in an 80% increase in wheat, 50% in oats, 70% in barley and 50% in potatoes and notable increases in other crops.

ROLLIN JOHNSON told of the work of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission in relation to the grain trade.

W. L. HARVEY, Car Service Div., Ass'n American Railroads, Minneapolis, in his remarks on present-day transportation, said: We are up against a speed of operation of transportation which is amazing. In fact there has been a 25% improvement in transportation in the last three weeks, this in spite of the flu epidemic, the 225,000 trained men in the armed services, and the retirement of cars because of obsolescence and bad order. Handling of transportation is 10% more efficient and this can be greatly increased if your practice of speeding the release of cars continues at its present or increased pace.

MR. GAUMNITZ was again called to the platform to answer more questions relating to OPA's regulations pertaining to patronage, dividends, etc.

E. E. HOWLAND, AAA, Minneapolis, out-

lined the AAA program for the year covering crops.

Thursday Morning Session

DONALD G. FLETCHER, Grain Rust Conference, St. Paul, used colored slides to illustrate his informative talk on Grain Rust. One statement he made which should be of interest to growers and handlers of wheat was that some of the races of smut especially destructive to the favored wheat varieties which have now been abandoned disappear in time, making it possible later to plant these varieties of wheat. He also called attention to dwarf smut which has become quite prevalent in some of the western states, and about which little is known.

GEORGE SMITH, Minneapolis, read a paper on Soybeans, and the Linseed Meal Situation, which is quoted elsewhere in this number.

Final Business Session

S. L. PARK, Redwood Falls, read the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

Ask that OPA Rulings be Simplified

WHEREAS, our country elevator group and farmers, are having difficulty to understand the O.P.A. rulings affecting agriculture, be it

Resolved that we recommend that steps be taken by proper officials to simplify the text of all O.P.A. Rulings, so that those for whom they are intended can understand them.

Ask Information on O.P.A. Ceilings

WHEREAS, there is a lot of misunderstanding and lack of understanding of the importance and penalties attached to the rules and regulations in the application of the price ceilings in the merchandising of grain, especially of corn, and

WHEREAS, there is a tendency on the part of some producers to misconstrue the object of the handlers of the aforesaid grain in an effort to inform the producers of such price ceilings and penalties for violations, even though it be in the interest of the producers, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we submit to the O.P.A. this memorandum as the consensus of opinion of 2,000 delegates of the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n in convention assembled in Minneapolis, Febr. 15-17, that they should initiate a program of education to inform the rural communities, through the press, of the serious consequences attached to the violations of the rules regulating price ceilings.

RESOLVED, further that we are willing to cooperate with O.P.A. officials in this educational program but we feel that the initiative should be taken by the O.P.A. as the authoritative source with which we may be more effectively allied in carrying out the spirit of the regulations.

Ask Farm Machinery

RESOLVED that, due to an increasing shortage of manpower in agriculture, and in view of the fact that we must have increased food production to meet our own as well as the needs of the allied and conquered nations of the world, we insist that new farm machinery be made available in much larger quantities than in the past few years. Repair parts production must be greatly increased to meet the ever increasing demand for repair parts.

Officers Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota



Left to right: Lloyd Nelson, Minneapolis, ass't sec'y; Oscar A. Olson, Truman, pres.; J. E. Brin, Stewartville, treas.; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, sec'y; H. A. Frederickson, Windom, vice-pres.—Photo courtesy Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

Appreciation for Box Cars

WHEREAS, the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Association, in cooperation with grain shippers in the Northwest, has been instrumental in obtaining various hearings and conferences which have led to a thorough investigation of problems concerning grain box car distribution in the Northwest under Association of American Railroads Car Distribution Circular CCS-10; and

WHEREAS, these hearings have revealed the inequities which have prevailed during the past year in the distribution of such box cars; and

WHEREAS, the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board has made recommendations consistent with the requests as presented to them by the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n and country shippers, and has recommended cancellation of Association of American Railroads Car Distribution Circular CCS-10, now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this Association does hereby express its appreciation to the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n for its constant effort made in behalf of country warehousemen and grain shippers in the Northwest to obtain a better and more equitable distribution of box cars as are now or may be available.

Request Simpler Tax Blanks

WHEREAS, the American Taxpayer is being obliged to submit to an ever increasing burden of taxes almost to the limit of his ability to pay, and

WHEREAS, we have presented to us corporate income blanks which are extremely complicated upon which to compute our tax liability where even experts disagree in their interpretation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we respectively request our representatives in Congress to work towards the end of simplifying the income tax blanks so that an added burden is not exacted of the taxpayer in employing expensive assistance in making out the reports; be it further

RESOLVED, that we, the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Association, with 2,000 delegates in Convention assembled, instruct our Secretary to transmit this resolution to Minnesota's representatives in Congress.

Opposed to Federal Regulation of Insurance

WHEREAS, For nearly three quarters of a century, State Regulation of the business of insurance has been successfully followed in this country and at no time during that period have the Courts held that it was subject to Federal Regulation, nor has the Congress of the United States made any attempt to regulate it, and

WHEREAS, The Federal Government through the Federal Anti-Trust Division in August, 1942, at Atlanta, Ga., secured indictments against insurance companies and individuals under the Sherman Anti-Trust law based on alleged acts, which would ultimately bring all insurance under Federal control and supervision and thus supersede functions heretofore satisfactorily performed by the various State Insurance Departments. While the United States District Court at Atlanta did not agree that such indictments were proper, nevertheless the United States Supreme Court in the hope that the Supreme Court as now composed would reverse its rulings extending over a period of seventy-five years which would result in the entire business of insurance coming under Federal Bureaucratic Control.

WHEREAS, the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n at its annual meeting held in Chicago on Dec. 1st, 1943, and representing a large number of Co-operative Elevators in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, and South Dakota, all of which are substantial purchasers of a good many kinds of insurance protection, are vitally concerned in the continuation of State Regulation based upon carefully controlled competition and cooperation in order properly to protect policyholders and promote financial stability of Insurance Companies, which supervision also prohibits discrimination in rates and practices to policyholders; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota go on record as opposed to the extension of Federal Supervision over the business of Insurance and in favor of the continuance of state regulation; be it further

RESOLVED, that we request our Senators and Representatives to support and vote for Senate Bill S-1362 by Van Nuys or House Bills H.R.-3269 by Hancock or H.R. 3270 by Walter which have for their purpose the continuance of the present regulation; be it further

RESOLVED, that the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to each Senator and member of the House of Representatives from Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, and South Dakota.

Ceiling Price for Grinding Corn Too Low

WHEREAS, the O.P.A. has established an unreasonably low price ceiling for the grinding and cracking of corn for feed especially that of corn, a price that is so low that it is impossible to make expenses; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we recommend to the O.P.A. that these price ceilings be re-adjusted

to the prices prevailing in the respective districts as they existed in 1942, as a fair substitute to those as promulgated for present performance.

Drafting Elevator Managers

WHEREAS, the draft boards have been placing farmers elevator managers in high classification for military service in many instances thus seriously crippling the business of furnishing supplies for the forces at the front; and

WHEREAS, we believe that the farmers elevator managers are a part of the agricultural production and of basic food supplies; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we as representatives of the farmers elevator Ass'n of Minnesota in convention assembled in Minneapolis, Feb. 17, with a constituency of 200,000 strong, do respectfully petition to the drafting boards to defer our farmers elevator managers as long as possible as "Men behind the men behind the guns."

Ask That Seed Sales Tags Be Placed by Processors

WHEREAS, the Agricultural Seed Laws of Minnesota specify that a SEED SALES TAG must be placed on each and every bag of agricultural seed, with certain exception, for retail sale. And as it seems more practical that these tag tags be placed on the bags of seed by the processor; be it

RESOLVED, that we request that an amendment to the agricultural seed laws of Minnesota be made to that end.

Oppose Government's Asst.

RESOLVED, that the operating policies and methods of procedure used by the Farm Credit Administration including The Bank for Co-operatives, Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Ass'n, be retained; be it further

RESOLVED, that the government's present policies in regard to the Co-operative Movement not be changed, but that we are opposed to any buying program that would be competitive to our farmers co-operative elevator.

Following the business session the directors met and re-elected all officers, which include: Oscar A. Olson, pres.; H. A. Frederickson, vice-pres.; J. E. Brin, Stewartsville, treas.; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, sec'y, and Lloyd Nelson, ass't sec'y. Directors re-elected were: Oscar Olson; Geo. A. Pederson, Ivanhoe, and C. A. Erickson, Hallock.

Convention Notes

Many of the Minneapolis commission firms kept open house in hotel rooms and entertained at private banquets.

Sec'y A. F. Nelson gave his son, Lloyd, the job of reading the secretary's report, but A. F. was on hand to do all the old duties that have been his during convention time, using his genial smile and cordial greeting to make each visitor glad he made the trip.

Charles Conaway, sec'y Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, and Cliff Anderson, sec'y South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, were on hand to get the feel of a convention, each missing theirs for the past two years.

Hy Arendall, with the assistance of Harry Hanson, handed out Larvacide literature, and Hy's elongated match books were much sought after.

Elevator builders present included: E. E., Tom and Ralph Ibberson, Fred Holtby and Clarence Kiffe, T. E. Ibberson Co.; John Hogenon, Hogenon Const. Co.; Joe Hartung, Ray Patterson, M. J. Benson.

Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. was represented by Lucien Strong, Bill Sewell, Sig Fangan, Emil Frederickson, Jim Harders, Fred Chase.

Howard Williams headed the R. R. Howell Co. delegation, which included Walter Kostick, Ed Rogers, Lyle Feldman, Harold Olsen, C. E. Hershey. The Howell cigar, which can be used indefinitely without spilling ashes, was a much coveted souvenir.

Northrup, King & Co., Interstate Seed Co. and Twin City Seed Co. were the seed firms represented.

Fairbanks-Morse & Co. was ably represented by Joe Heinan, Red Modale, Pat Strong, Al Larson, Chas. Dunahey and L. G. Brugman.

Exhibits

John Roskamp and J. Clyde Smith were behind the Roskamp Huller Co. table, which was filled with literature and souvenir pencils.

Hart-Carter Co.'s exhibit was confined to a

small demonstrator disc, but complete information relative to the company's line of cleaning equipment was quickly supplied by C. C. Ingraham, Vic Reid, Cliff St. Cyr, J. A. McNamee and V. H. Walser. The well known memo book was freely handed out.

Glenn Burdick was in charge of the Elevator Supply Co. exhibit which had an Oliver Gravity Separator and a Tag Moisture Meter on display. Harry Battin, Battin Paper Products Co., with a line of car liners and roll paper, shared the Italian Room with Glenn.

The 70D Clipper, dual capacity cleaner exhibit, was in charge of S. A. Sommers, L. H. Jacobson, Ronald Benton and Leo R. Trahan.

The Superior Separator Co. exhibited a glass front model showing the working of the air system in the Superior Cleaners. C. C. Gray, Chas. Pierson, Vic Oliver and Fred Douglass were on hand at all times.

Wayne Faulkner displayed the extensive line of grain, feed and seed testing equipment of the Seedburo Equipment Co. A Steinlite Moisture Tester attracted considerable attention, and its operation was fully explained and demonstrated. The Strong-Scott contingent also gave their expert assistance at this exhibit.

Howe Scale Co. exhibited a Weightograph with 20 ton grain beam, portable platform scale; counter scale with balance indicator, bag trucks, and a model of a heavy duty motor truck scale. The piece de resistance was the bag truck, painted red, white and blue, which found its way into a Minnesota elevator. R. T. Cooper, L. E. Pollack, Jack Johnson and F. K. Spaulding were the sales engineers present.

Other exhibitors were: Lindsay Bros., twine; Cuthbert Co., testing equipment; State Prison Industries, twine.

Illinois Hybrid Corn Tests, 1943

The University of Illinois has just issued Bulletin 500 reporting on 208 hybrids grown on seven Illinois corn performance test fields in 1943.

Six corn crops have now been grown in the state since the hybrid-corn acreage reached 50 per cent of the total corn acreage. The yield of corn for these six years was 49.6 bus. an acre, contrasted with a 33.6-bu. average for the previous six years. The difference, 16 bus., almost one-third of the present yield, can be credited mainly to the use of hybrid corn.

Among 60 entries, the highest yielding hybrids at Mt. Morris in northern Illinois include Nichols 5A, Funk G-30, Pfister 366, Crow 360, Pfister 260, Pioneer 342, DeKalb 404A, Illinois 2149 (W), Producers' 909, Illinois 751 and Illinois 101. Lowest yielding variety in this group produced 85.3 bus. per acre.

Ten hybrids producing the most on the Galesburg field in west north central Illinois are Crow 633, Producers' 1000, Pfister 5897, Morgan 546, DeKalb 800A, Producers' 1040, DeKalb 680, Illinois 246, National 125 and Funk G-32. All yielded more than 118 bus. per acre.

Top yielding hybrids in the test at Milford in east north central Illinois are Null N-54, DeKalb 816, Stiegelmeier S-200, Stiegelmeier 380, Pfister 4817, Funk G-94, Farmcraft 89, DeKalb 800A, Funk G-169 and Seebler 11A. Range in yield was 83.4 to 90 bus.

At Sullivan in south central Illinois the top 10 of 60 hybrids entered ranked as follows: Funk G-137, Henley and Whisnand 831, Producers' 1000, DeKalb 835, Miller 26, Funk G-80, Pfister 160, Henley and Whisnand 917 (W), Henley and Whisnand 900 (W) and Null N-77. Highest produced 95.2, and the lowest 91.1 bus. per acre.

Ten best yielding of 59 entries at Alhambra in southern Illinois are Kansas K-2275 (W), Illinois 784, Illinois 1243, Illinois 200, Funk G-80, Kansas K-1583, Funk G-150, Funk G-125, DeKalb 922 (W) and Crow 805. Altho the yield level was lowest at Alhambra, all in the top 10 exceeded 50 bus. per acre.

Ohio Farmers Elevators Hold Enthusiastic Convention

The Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n held its 29th annual convention at the Secor Hotel, Toledo, Feb. 21-22, with an attendance of well over 800 delegates.

PRESIDENT A. P. EIER, Nevada, presided at the opening session Monday morning.

MILTON H. FAULRING, president of the Toledo Board of Trade, extended the delegates a sincere and hearty welcome on behalf of the city and the grain exchange.

Mr. Faulring expressed alarm at the nation's economic experiments and increasing debt, and pointed out that in the face of increased difficulties the Toledo Board of Trade had maintained and improved its facilities for serving the country grain trade.

GUY SMITH, Sugar Ridge, responded.

SEC'Y C. S. LATCHAW told of the operations of a bad check artist preying on the elevators in northern Ohio, and cautioned the dealers against cashing checks for strangers.

PRESIDENT EIER appointed a resolutions committee composed of O. W. Cole, Xenia; J. W. Palmer, Defiance, and George Grover, Rising Sun.

Monday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT EIER opened the second session with his annual address, saying:

We bid you welcome to this, our 29th Annual Convention. We want to assure you at the beginning that it is not our intention to embarrass you with a long, tiresome address.

The success of our conventions is due to the untiring efforts of your friend and mine, our genial secretary Charley, and to him we owe a debt of gratitude.

To you members, delegates, and friends, we owe much for the success of our conventions. You have shown your loyalty to our association by being present.

In looking back over the years, we like to reminisce and think of the friendships and business associations we have made in the past and what they have added to our lives.

The nearly quarter of a century during which time we have been connected with our association has added much to the fullness of our lives. After all, the fullest reward of a well spent life is not in the financial and material things we have gathered about us in the years, but rather in the friends and associates we have about us. These, to me, are of much greater value than wealth, and will mean much more to us in later years. Many of us are beginning to realize this.

Life's complexities are facing us from every side and never before have we been faced with such problems as those which confront us now. It will take more than wishful thinking to solve them. It will take more than politicians and theorists to get us back on solid ground. It will mean that you and I and countless thousands of citizens scattered in our cities, towns, and on our farms, will have to do more than just wishful thinking to make this our country still the best place to live on the face of this earth.

We wonder if, in the post war period, we are going to let the politicians, regardless of which major party is in power, do our thinking for us, or are we going to do some honest to goodness, concrete thinking and acting ourselves?

Don't forget, Ladies and Gentlemen, that there are still thousands of people in America who do not know that we are in war—in an all out war that challenges our very existence. They are little concerned that your son and mine are giving their all for their country. All they are interested in is higher wages, striking if they are unable to get them otherwise, buying what they want, going where they wish, either by honest or dishonest means.

We trust you will pardon a personal reference in regard to a letter we received from our son, Jimmy, who is with Mark Clark's 5th Army in Italy. "Last evening I was reading a magazine article from the States which told about many complaints from the people at home because they are unable to get enough meats, butter, gas, and other things which they feel are necessary in order to enjoy life as they should. All I can say is that I wish we could have a bunch of those crabs over here and let them wade thru mud, rain, snow, and sleet,

sleep wherever and whenever they can. We feel that there would not be nearly as much complaining back home."

Why not resolve that from this day forth we are not going to complain, even though we do not get some of the seeming necessities, and that we are going to do some serious post war thinking and planning, so that when your boys and my boys come back again, it will be to an America that they left, and not to a lot of illusions as to what they have been fighting for.

We feel that some mention should be made of the accomplishments of our organization during the past year. One of the major developments affecting the local elevators has been the settlement of the wage and hour dispute, which we feel has taken a load off the minds of many of our elevator managers.

While we have not always been able to attend the many meetings that have been held in the past year relative to feeds, grains, and other wartime rules and restrictions, we have been receiving able assistance from our Fostoria office in the person of Harry Lee, who has looked after much of this work, also from Frank Maurer, manager of the Grain Department, as well as Charley, who have made many trips to Washington, Chicago, and other places looking after our interests.

We also have another member of our organization who is a director of a national organization, namely, N. G. Bennett of McComb, who has taken care of much of this work.

So our association can well be proud of its personnel and the assistance they have given our organization.

We feel it would be unfair not to mention at this time the loyalty and cooperation of the officers and members of the Ohio Grain Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n; through their officers, President Kile and Secretary Cummings, who have worked with us and for us.

Whether the members of our organization realize it or not, in Washington, we have one of the best organized groups in the country representing the farm interests and working with the government.

Members of our associations and friends, it has been a pleasure, a privilege, and a high honor to have served you the past three years in our humble way.

H. J. BE BOUT, Loudenville, in a very able address, appealed for the help of all in regaining Ohio's prestige as the largest producer of soft winter wheat and soft wheat flour. He damned the government regulations which curtailed Ohio acreage while public funds were doled out to increase production in some southern states which were Ohio's natural markets. He condemned the regulations which diverted good quality wheat of the 1942 crop away from the mills into temporary and makeshift storage where it got weevily and out of condition thereby damaging the reputation of Ohio wheat. Ohio's markets were further destroyed by preferential subsidies, he stated, and said that it will require the combined efforts of us all to correct these mistakes of the past.

B. A. WALLACE, Ohio State University, reviewed the progress of farmers' elevators in Ohio in 1943. He said the average of the 31 companies analyzed showed a 27% increase in volume, 20% increase in labor, 16% increase in operating cost and 40% increased net gain.

He lauded the understanding that has developed between the co-ops and the private trade to work for their common interest, and expressed hope for its expansion. He traced government interference as the result of demands of one business group for protection from another group, and predicted that government is not going to get out of business.

ELTON KILE, Kileville, president of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, presented B. A. Wallace, on behalf of the Farmers Ass'n and others, a \$500 war bond in appreciation for his work on elevator costs and aid in the elimination of bad business practices.

Mr. Kile then delivered a stirring patriotic address in which he described as most dangerous to a sane future economy a system which permits some to die that others may get rich, and that the thrifty be penalized to pay

for the mistakes of those who were foolish. Government agencies have been established, he said, and while there are lots of good men serving in them, there are also selfish government groups. One of them plans to take over the distribution of farmers' goods. It is up to us at home to preserve democracy and this America for which the boys are fighting. We must believe in free institutions and the American system above private profit and, above all else, we must stand for God and our Country.

C. M. FERGUSON, Ohio State University, outlined the program of the Ohio Poultry Council in improving poultry raising and marketing in the state.

RAY BOWDEN, Executive V.P., Grain Dealers National Ass'n, delivered a most interesting address on Washington, the City Beautiful; Washington, the City of Confusion; and Washington, the City of Consolidation.

He enumerated future problems facing the industry, including the liquidation of livestock to fit feed supplies, the disposition or use of 200 million bushels of government owned steel tank storage, fixed margins, ceilings, and whether it is to be an America of free enterprise or state socialism.

He concluded: "I believe in the grain trade and the men in it, but must warn the few against violation of O.P.A. ceiling regulations, and urge that all stay in line and keep their neighbors in line to maintain the integrity of the trade to the nation at war."

R. C. WELSH, Regional Price Executive, O.P.A., Cleveland, in discussing Revised Corn Ceiling Regulations, stated that the infrequency of change proved the regulations relatively sound. He asked for continued constructive criticism and the recognition of the necessity and benefits of the regulations. He said: It is not the purpose of O.P.A. to control profits, but prices cannot be controlled without affecting profits.

C. S. KENNY, O.P.A. Feed Section, Washington, D. C., explained the amendment to the corn ceiling regulations providing for an origin basis price and prohibiting a delivered basis, to prevent such evasions as the Monett situation.

Tuesday Morning Session

O. J. JEFFERY, V.P., Paulding, presided at the Tuesday morning session.

HARRY LEE, Fostoria, reported on the activities of the Feed Industry Council, and the prospects of meeting feed quotas.

H. E. FREDERICK, Marysville, in reporting for the Ohio State Feed Committee, outlined the make up and purposes of the committee. He urged more care in making out applications for protein meal.

A. C. PATZER, Grove City, V.P. Ohio State Council of Farm Co-operatives, described his council as a group of all agricultural co-ops in the state, co-ordinating their efforts to help each other, with the object of promoting agricultural co-operation, impressing legislative bodies of importance of the group, the promotion of favorable legislation, and to keep the member groups posted on current activities, and to act as a forum for the exchange of ideas. The state council, which was formed in 1942, was admitted to the national council which had the same objectives on a national basis.

JOHN W. BARINGER, Chief, Div. of Plant Industry, Columbus, whose department collects feed registration fees and operates feed laboratory and inspection services, explained the operation of these functions. He outlined a program of expansion of the services to include fluorine determination, urea analysis, iodine determination, and vitamin assay.

DR. E. C. STAKMAN, Dept. of Plant Pathology, University of Minnesota, described with colored slides, the damage to various varieties of wheat by the 200 parasitic strains of black stem rust. He showed the life cycle of rust spores and stated that spores are continually cross breeding, setting up new strains,

which attack wheat varieties considered rust resistant. The common barberry is the breeding place of these spores, and the spores are carried great distances, he said, by wind and air currents. He told of the work done by the Dept. of Agri. in the eradication of common barberry and urged the co-operation of all in furthering the program.

C. W. PALMER, Defiance, in discussing Taxes on Truck Delivery of Grain, stated that country elevators are liable for the 3% freight tax if the elevator charges the farmer for hauling grain to the elevator. When the elevator does the hauling, he advised paying the farmer a discount under elevator price, basis the farm, in which case the tax would not apply as the elevator would then haul its own grain.

Resolutions Adopted

C. W. PALMER, Defiance, presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

Reduce Volume of Currency Slowly

WHEREAS, in 1920 the Federal Reserve Board began a reduction of the volume of money until it reached the low mark of 4½ billions and began a discrimination against all classes of commercial securities except Government bonds which we contend was the cause of the depression which first hit the farmer in 1921 and the whole country so disastrously in 1929; and,

Whereas, the volume of currency has reached a total of more than 20 billions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we most vigorously protest the rapid reduction of the currency and the limitations of the credits of the country and that the law of supply and demand be allowed to control these matters with no discrimination, according to the rules of banking and the laws of the country.

Eradicate Barberry

WHEREAS, the common barberry is responsible for local and regional epidemics in Ohio and neighboring states; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n support in every possible way State and Federal efforts to eliminate the menace of stem rust through barberry eradication.

WHEREAS, the grades of Soy Beans has been fixed so that No. 1 beans may contain not more than 14% moisture and beans containing a moisture content of 14.1% are classed as No. 2 beans and take a discount of 4c per bushel; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we recommend a change in the grade so that this obvious injustice be eliminated.

Pledge of Loyalty

WHEREAS, The Ohio Farmers Grain and Supply Ass'n and The Ohio Farmers Grain Co-operative and The Ohio Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n of Ohio have rendered valiant service to the farmer-owned elevators of Ohio and, through them, to the individual farmers of the State during the past year; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that this convention, in order to express our appreciation of these services, do hereby pledge to them our loyalty and patronage.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT EIER presided at the fourth and closing session. Minutes of the last convention were read and approved.

SECY CHARLES S. LATCHAW submitted his report on the Ass'n activities and the report was approved.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Officers were elected as follows: Pres., O. J. Jeffery, Paulding; 1st V.-P., Virgil Kohring, Pemberville; 2nd V.-P., A. C. Patzer, Grove City.

Oral Cole, Xenia; Leo Cook, Monroeville, and Charles George, McComb were elected directors to serve with W. G. Guscott, Olmstead Falls; Geo. Perkins, Perrysburg; Geo. Grover, Rising Sun; O. J. Weiker, Upper Sandusky, and Wm. Bricker, Oak Harbor.

The Annual Banquet

800 delegates and guests enjoyed an excellent banquet in the ballroom, Hotel Secor, Monday evening. Joe Seabold acted as master of ceremonies and led in singing.

LYMAN PECK, Fort Wayne, was speaker of the evening and delivered a technical paper

emphasizing the need for scientific control of formulas and ingredients by all feed mixers.

Pat Henry, Columbus, gave an illustrated lecture on grain handling and trading facilities thruout the world.

A fine floor show was staged, followed by dancing and Dutch lunch.

Convention Notes

Joe Seabold, Napoleon, played the piano and led the singing at each session.

Registration was efficiently handled by Ohio Mill Mutuals represented by J. W. Huntington, G. N. Arnold, W. J. Bentz, and R. S. Castle.

The ladies were royally entertained with a luncheon and theater party thru the courtesy of the Toledo Board of Trade.

G. R. Forrester Co. entertained country shipper at a luncheon, Monday, in the Manhattan Room.

Sidney Grain Mch. Co. exhibited elevator machinery and supplies with Carl Berger, W. B. Short, and Henry Miller in attendance.

Seedburo Equipment Co., with R. P. Reid in charge, displayed a Steinlite moisture tester and other grain testing supplies.

Swift & Co., represented by S. D. Hollett and Bob Hendrick, showed soy products and fertilizer.

Glidden Co. exhibited soy meal and feeds with R. Turner, Frank Kimel, and Marvin Knauf in charge.

Managers in attendance, Ohio: Fred Abbott, Delta; D. B. Ahrens, Deshler; E. E. Borror, Ashville; C. F. Bostelman, Versailles; O. E. Bowers, Bluffton; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; W. S. Bricker, Oak Harbor; B. J. Burkett, Kansas; H. C. Burner, Tontogany; R. C. Calvelage, Ft. Jennings; Robert J. Chandler, Alger; Wilbur Clemens, Defiance; O. W. Cole, Xenia; Leo J. Cook, Monroeville; P. D. Cooley, Wakeman; Grace Coressel, Jewell; J. H. Craig, West Liberty; R. E. Crone, Osborn.

Henry F. Dachsteiner, Bryan; R. W. Dachsteiner, Bryan; Ray Daugherty, Burbank; C. E. Davis, Bryan; Anthony Dibling, Custar; G. S. Dresbach, Ashville; F. W. Duncan, Metamora; A. P. Eier, Nevada; C. R. Essex, Payne; C. B. Fahl, Mt. Blanchard; O. B. Fleming, Swanton; L. R. Forsythe, Rawson; H. E. Fredrick, Marysville; C. J. Fry, Tiffin; N. M. Fry, New Washington; H. F. Funk, Lodi; A. L. Garman, Delphos; C. B. George, McComb; Lee H. Gillispie, Arlington; H. E. Goldner, Geona; H. Grover, Hicksville; George Gorsuch, Kirby; W. G. Guscott, Olmstead Falls; E. C. Haare, Ney; Ernest Hahn, Elery; Waldo Hatcher, Liberty Center; Karl Helburg, Okolona; E. H. Heldman, Jenera; R. M. Hess, Massillon; E. M. Hieber, Lykens; C. A. Hiesel, Leipsic; F. E. Hiegel, Continental; B. R. Hoaglin, Scott; Art Hochstetler, Findlay; C. M. Hochstetler, Wharton; D. O. Holliker, Whitehouse; V. B. Howe, Grelton; H. E. Huffman, Ada.

Wm. Jackson, Holgate; M. H. Jeffery, Norwalk; O. J. Jeffery, Paulding; S. D. Jeffery, Shinrock; D. M. Jennings, Beavertown; Raymond Kaiser, Van Wert; W. H. Kemmer, Hamlet; I. T. Kendall, Bowling Green; Elton Kile, Kileville; Virgil Kohring, Pemberville; C. B. Krohn, Ney; Maxwell Latham, Plain City; Thos. Latham, Urbana; E. W. Laubis, Hepburn; H. B. Lee, Fostoria; W. O. Doy, Kettlersville; E. E. McConnell, Alger; J. B. McLaughlin, Holgate; G. F. Martin, Pemberville; Paul Meyer, Holgate; H. J. Meyer, Fremont; F. S. Modjeska, Springsport; Geo. H. Moorhead, Leipsic; R. C. Moorhead, Vanlue; Ben Moossman, Waterville; V. E. Morton, Valley City; W. E. Mowery, Mt. Victory.

C. L. Oakleaf, Republic; A. C. Patzer, Grove City; George E. Perkins, Homewood Station; Marritt Potter, Green Spring; Harry W. Reitz, Sidney; Russell E. Royer, Troy; Clyde M. Rudy, Bellevue; John Russell, Hilliards; S. E. Salisbury, Perrysburg; L. C. Schmunk, Oak Harbor; P. G. Schneider, Lindsey; W. F. Schnitker, Luckey; G. H. Smith, Sugar Ridge; Clyde Snyder, Dala; Henry Sprague, Hoytville; R. H. Stoltz, Monroeville; P. O. Stoltz, Arlington.

L. W. Tamplin, W. Mansfield; J. A. Thatcher, Grand Rapids; Jos. Theisen, New Bavaria; Tommy Thompson, Cambridge; E. L. Underwood, Weston; J. A. Vore, Calro; W. H. Walker, Oberlin; Ward Walton, Upper Sandusky; M. A. Ward, Sycamore; S. L. Warner, Circleville; L. W. Wielman, Collins; C. O. Wise, Bellevue; C. H. Woodruff, Bellevue; A. J. Young, Eton; G. O. Young, Napoleon; L. E. Zucker, Chatfield.

Indiana: Orville Badertscher, Bluffton.

Michigan: J. C. Kitter, Blissfield; F. J. Maire, Erie; Lyle Phillips, Ogden.

The Food Distribution Administration will buy 332,000 bales of raw cotton, not for food, but for shipment to the Allies.

Ohio Dealers Beware

Chas. S. Latchaw, sec'y of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, reports a bad check artist operating in northern Ohio. The man, using the name Reed, Miller, or Davis, buys a sack of feed or shell and endorses a check made out to him for forty-odd dollars, in each case misspelled "fourty."

If this man calls at your elevator with such a check call local police.

Working Holidays to Release Cars

Holidays are being ignored in the Minneapolis cash grain market in an effort to help relieve the acute car shortage in the Northwest. The cash market in the Chamber of Commerce was open on Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, and on Feb. 22, Washington's birthday. It also functioned on Labor Day and Columbus Day, last year.

While futures trading is suspended and the banks are closed, cash buyers and sellers have been able to transact business on a substantial scale, thus releasing many freight cars which otherwise might be delayed an additional day.

Cash trading hours on such holidays are from 9:30 to 12 and futures are cleared on the following market day. Country shippers, suffering from the car shortage, as well as the O.D.T. and A.A.R., have showered the market with commendation for giving up these holidays as a contribution to the car situation.

Washington News

No flour was purchased on offers received Feb. 8 and additional offers will not be considered until Feb. 29 by the War Food Administration, on account of changes in shipping and export programs.

A reorganization places the A.A.A., F.S.A., and S.C.S. under Marvin Jones instead of under J. B. Hutson of the C.C.C., perhaps to make it more difficult for Congress to put an end to consumer food subsidies.

The Surplus Property Act introduced by Rep. Wright Patman aims at uniform procedure for disposition of all war surplus under one central agency, and thru normal trade routes as far as possible.

The House banking and currency committee deferred action, Feb. 21, on a bill to continue the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The committee voted 9 to 8 for including some limitation in the pending bill.

Effective Feb. 21 ceiling prices on refined peanut oil are raised slightly because the subsidy of one-half cent a pound in 1943 will not be paid during 1944 by the C.C.C. The new prices are one-one hundredth to 31 hundredths of a cent higher.

On Feb. 7, the House debated but took no vote, on Senate Bill 3405, which would require agencies of the federal government to comply with state inspection, specification and other regulatory laws in the sale and distribution of fertilizers, feeds, nursery stock and seeds.

The Senate, Feb. 21, passed a bill changing the name of skim milk powder to dry milk solids. Senator Overton of Louisiana tried to amend the bill to call spinach "health and strength greens" and castor oil "elixir of life." Manufacturers of dry milk solids desire the change, as the public attaches opprobrium to the name skim milk.

Having passed both houses in different forms the bills outlawing the administration's subsidy payments on food went to a conference committee of 7. The Senate Feb. 17 unanimously approved the conference bill killing the administration's food subsidy program June 30. The bill passed the House Feb. 17 by 249 to 118. House members warned that if vetoed they would attach the ban to the forthcoming price control extension bill. After the veto the House voted 226 to 151 Feb. 18, which is insufficient.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Lake Village, Ark.—The Lake Village Feed & Seed Co. has opened for business, owned by J. P. Hampton and Frank Eberdt.—P. J. P.

Bentonville, Ark.—The Eagle Milling Co. is installing a new truck scale with 40x10 ft. concrete platform. New driveways are being constructed to the scale. The company's office recently was remodeled.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

San Jacinto, Cal.—A newly organized company has purchased the McClintock Feed Co. and is operating the business as the Sanjax Milling Co., Ltd.

Sacramento, Cal.—Adjusted maximum prices for hauling in cents per hundred pounds according to O.P.A. Order G-83, effective Dec. 28, 1943, as reported by E. R. Warren, chairman of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Ass'n, fixes the rate for miles not over 5, minimum 20,000 lbs., at 7.5; minimum 30,000 lbs., 6.5; scaling the rate up to 280 and not over 300 miles, 20,000 lbs., minimum, 37; 30,000 lbs. minimum, 31; for distances over 300 miles add for each 25 miles or fraction thereof, 20,000 lbs. minimum, 2; 30,000 lbs. minimum, 1.5.

Blythe, Cal.—Sixteen electric motors, having a total of 360 h.p., are being installed in the new Travis alfalfa meal mill. The new mill is now grinding cured alfalfa from the Travis farms. It has a capacity of 30 tons of meal every 10 hours. The company expects to produce at least two types of meal, one from the alfalfa leaf only, and the straight grind, which includes stalk and leaf; the latter will be processed with molasses and sold for dairy and stock feed. The former, of high protein content, sells to rabbit and poultry farmers. The mill is operated by Arnold Travis and Ron Blumberg, and has a crew of six men for each shift.

CANADA

Montreal, Que.—Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., has announced the appointment of Walter Molson as vice president, succeeding C. H. G. Short, recently made president of the company.

Winnipeg, Man.—Starting in March, farmers in western Canada will receive payments on the 1940 wheat crop participation certificates, and payments for the 1941 and 1942 crops will start as soon as the 1940 payments are completed. The wheat delivery quota in western Canada is being raised to 18 bus. per authorized acre from the present quota of 14 bus.

Three Rivers, Que.—James MacKenzie, elevator supt. of the Three Rivers Grain & Elvtr. Co., Ltd., died Feb. 21. He was one of the outstanding grain elevator superintendents of the Dominion, and was active in the development of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of which he long was a director. His death is mourned by many friends in the grain trade on both sides of the border.

Toronto, Ont.—Construction here of a \$2,500,000 plant for the extraction of soybean, flaxseed, sunflower and other vegetable oils is planned by Victory Mills, Ltd. The plant will have 2,000,000-bu. capacity and increase total crushing capacity for oil seed crops in Canada to about 9,000,000 bus. Victory Mills, Ltd., is under the direction of E. P. Taylor, president of Canadian Breweries.

Winnipeg, Man.—C. A. W. Glover, comptroller-general of the province of Manitoba since May 1, 1938, has resigned to take over the position of assistant comptroller of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Montreal, Que.—J. W. Duncan, 98, was tendered a party. Born at St. Catherines, Ont., he has lived in Montreal for 80 years. For many years, he was a grain dealer and also in the transportation of grain. Unusually active for his great age, he often visits the business section of Montreal.—W. Mc.

Ottawa, Ont.—I note on page 67 of the Jan. 26 issue of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS under the heading "Canada" the following statement: "The high cost of transportation of the grain from the western provinces plays a vital role in the grain price in the east." Ceiling prices in Canada have held barley and oats prices at present levels for some considerable time. Through Dominion Government subsidies western barley and oats, basis in store Fort William, are 15 cents and 10 cents, respectively, per bushel lower to the eastern purchaser for feed than to the western grower. A drawback, initially of 8 cents per bushel but later increased to 25 cents per bushel is allowed on western wheat fed in eastern Canada. The freight from Fort William eastward is paid by the Dominion Government on western grain and millfeed transported for feeding purposes. It is surprising to me that such misinformation should be supplied by your correspondent or that it should be published in your Journal.—J. G. Davidson, Feeds Administrator.

St. John, N. B.—Farmers and livestock raisers in the eastern provinces have been buying more flour than ever, due to the policy that flour and feed must accompany each other in a sale by a feed dealer to a customer. The flour is mixed with the feed for the livestock. The Wartime Prices & Trade Board, in response to protests from farmers in Nova Scotia, have declared the practice of linking up the flour and feed sales as illegal but the board is said to be without machinery to enforce the directive sent to the milling industry. The big increase in the raising of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry to meet the wartime demand has resulted in a record need for the feeds. The result has been that the average feeder has been buying a dozen bags of flour per month as compared to one or two bags before the war. Some farmers are not using more than half the flour bought and are storing it. The hookup between flour and feed sales has prevailed for many years, and there had been no objection to it on the part of the feeders until recently.—W. Mc.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—E. E. Bosin, formerly assistant to Harold Roth, general manager of Omar, Inc., has been named manager of the local mill of the organization, entering on his new duties Feb. 1.

Denver, Colo.—George M. Hofenbeck has accepted the position of vice-pres. of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. He formerly was treasurer of the Union Securities Corp., New York City.

Montrose, Colo.—The Montrose Flour Milling Co. has received W.P.B. approval to construct a flour mill to replace the structure that burned in April, 1943. Estimated cost is \$30,937. It has not been decided when this construction will take place.

ILLINOIS

Rantoul, Ill.—The Iowa Grain Co. office was broken into recently and a radio stolen.

Metropolis, Ill.—Charles Risinger has sold his feed business to Cletis Cummins of Boaz.—P. J. P.

Peoria, Ill.—One ton of chain valued at \$65 and a screw jack worth \$14 were stolen from the Noddis Grain Co. recently.

Greenfield, Ill.—William Metcalf was again named manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. at the recent annual meeting.

Teutopolis, Ill.—W. J. Pottebaum, formerly manager of the Effingham Equity Exchange, is new manager of the Fair Feed Co.

Benton, Ill.—Harry C. Daniels has purchased the Benton Feed Store from Floyd Davis, who has been inducted into the Army.—P. J. P.

Harmon, Ill.—Thomas P. Long, 80, who operated a grain elevator here and hardware and implement business for more than 30 years, died Jan. 29.

Earlville, Ill.—A carload of machinery parts has been delivered here for the Earlville Hemp Mill and Edwin P. Flickinger, manager, is now signing up hemp contracts for 1944.

Sublette, Ill.—Richard E. Phalen, manager of the Farmers Elevator for the past five years, was re-appointed to that position for another year at the recent annual meeting.

Tomlinson (Rantoul p. o.), Ill.—Elmer Tomlinson, 77, pres. of the Tomlinson Siding Co-operative Co., died Feb. 8 in hospital at Lincoln where he had been a patient since Jan. 28.—P. J. P.

Rockford, Ill.—The feed and flour warehouse leased by the Russell-Miller Milling Co. was destroyed by fire the night of Feb. 1. The warehouse was used as a distributing station for the company's products.

Chadwick, Ill.—Elmer Weber is disposing of the Chadwick elevator stocks of seed, grain and fuel preparatory to entering the armed forces. The elevator is one of the oldest establishments of Chadwick.

Nashville, Ill.—The Huegely soybean mill recently installed here by the Huegely Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Co., is in operation on a 24-hr. schedule seven days a week. Walter Huegely is manager of the plant.—P. J. P.

Peoria, Ill.—Dawe's Products Co. has completely renovated the local plant it recently purchased from the Gateway Milling Co., and has installed new equipment. All feed concentrates will be manufactured at this mill.

Assumption, Ill.—Grain ceilings and the price ceilings on clover and alfalfa were subjects discussed at the first meeting of the new war production course, held recently at Empire school. Carl Simcox was speaker of the evening.

Urbana, Ill.—Delayed planting as a corn borer control measure proved its value forcefully during the 1943 season, J. H. Bigger of the state natural history survey asserted before a Farm and Home Week audience Feb. 9 at the University of Illinois.

Paris, Ill.—When some gasoline around a tractor at the Adams Elevator, corner McMullan Ave. and Vandalia R. R., became ignited Feb. 4, firemen made a quick call to the scene. The blaze was extinguished before they arrived, however, without serious damage to the tractor or the building.

Greenfield, Ill.—William E. Metcalf was re-employed as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting of the company. Total sales for the year were \$526,398, the report showed. An 8 per cent dividend was declared.—P. J. P.

Carthage, Ill.—A compromise judgment of \$1,000.45 has been filed against Albert Metternick for violation of the O.P.A. regulations. Metternick was charged with having sold 6,678 bus. of No. 2 yellow corn at a price of \$1,000.45 in excess of the maximum price law. The O.P.A. sought judgment of \$3,001.45.—P. J. P.

Varna, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has been in operation for 50 years and celebrated its anniversary with an interesting program the evening of Feb. 12 to which the public was invited. The annual stockholders meeting was held the afternoon of that day. The association is the oldest co-operative elevator business in the state.

Bloomington, Ill.—The F. S. W. Cob Products Co., organized early in December, whose place of business, the old Zipper mill elevator, burned Jan. 18, will continue operations at the H. F. Gerling Co. elevator on the I. C. tracks at Front St. Charles Snow, sec'y of the F. S. W. company, announced a new cob cutting mill is being installed at the Gerling elevator.

Forsyth, Ill.—Victor Dewein is enlarging and remodeling his feed plant, a large capacity Dixie Hammer Mill, a two ton Eureka Horizontal Feed Mixer and elevator leg and a Eureka Corn Cracker and Grader are being installed. A new sacked feed warehouse is being constructed; this warehouse will be equipped with a sacked feed elevator for the handling of sacked ingredients from cars to bulk storage bins. The plant is equipped to handle grain from cars and trucks. A new steam heating system is being installed in the mill to add to the comfort of the employees, and the office is being remodeled.—P. G.

Fairbury, Ill.—Honegger Bros. recently purchased the Van Horne elevator across the tracks from their feed mill. The elevator is being remodeled to receive grain from cars and trucks. A 150-bu. per hour Hess Drier and a large Eureka Corn Cutter and Grader are being installed. A series of bins for scratch feed ingredients is being erected over the driveway, these are hopped into Draver Feeders which feed into a screw conveyor to a Redler Conveyor which is housed in a tunnel below the T. P. & W. tracks to feed mill, a distance of 85 feet. The feed mill is being remodeled to increase its capacity and efficiency. New equipment includes a Eureka Scratch Feed Cleaner, a large capacity Dixie Hammer Mill and a Richardson One Man Weighing and Packing Unit having a capacity of from 4 to 6 bags per minute. New bins will be installed for ground feed and the sacked feed warehouse is being enlarged. Ben Roth is manager. A. F. Eiserer is doing the engineering.—P. G.

Frontenac (Plainfield p. o.), Ill.—C. E. Vaughn, a DuPage County farmer, was awarded \$1,000 personal injury damages from the Plainfield Grain Co. in a suit that followed injuries sustained when Vaughn's foot was crushed by a defective lift on Nov. 19, 1941, at the company's local elevator.

CHICAGO NOTES

Daniel J. Devereux, 54, past member of the Board of Trade, died recently.

The directors of the Board of Trade fixed the rate of interest for the month of February at 5 per cent per annum.

Ray C. Feuerhaken, of Hollander & Feuerhaken, and Edwin J. Kuh, Jr., recently were admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

Special commodities division of General Mills, Inc., will open a sales office in Chicago with George H. Sundell as resident manager.—P. J. P.

Porter M. Jarvis, vice-pres. of Swift & Co., has been selected to take care of the feed business of the company, in charge of soybean and cottonseed meal.

Dawe's Products Co. has modernized its local plant where only foods for humans will be the product, all feed concentrates now being manufactured at the company's new plant at Peoria.

The Chicago Chapter of the S.O.G.E.S. will hold its annual Associates' Night meeting-party the evening of Feb. 26 at the Hamilton Rubber Co., 563 W. Randolph St. A gala stag evening with good entertainment is promised. Members are urged to make reservations early.

Rae E. Walters has been appointed director of the Office of Price Administration's sixth region, with headquarters in Chicago. He succeeds Raymond S. McKeough, who resigned. Mr. Walters formerly was head of the Harlan (Ia.) Rendering Co. and is well known in the feed industry of Iowa and surrounding states.

Lyman C. West, statistician of the Chicago Board of Trade, Feb. 16 completed 55 years with the Exchange. He started as a messenger boy in the sec'y's office. He was appointed to his present position in 1903. Mr. West has compiled forty annual statistical books for the Exchange and has served under 32 Board presidents.

Fire originating in a cleaning establishment on the first floor of the Board of Trade Building, Feb. 19, followed by an explosion of cleaning fluid, caused damage to the building estimated at \$35,000. Dense smoke and spurts of flames rolled thru the ground floor lobby, the smoke billowing up thru the building and pouring from the top of the structure. Practically all offices in the structure were emptied of employees who made their way to the street by fire escape. Trading on the Board of Trade floor was temporarily interrupted, men groping their way to windows hastily thrown open to let out the smoke. The blast was heard in neighboring buildings a block distant.

Stephen W. Wilder of Cedar Rapids, Ia., Milton T. Sonntag of Plainfield, Ill., and John C. Summer of Sheldon, Ill., were re-elected to serve one-year terms as non-member directors of the Chicago Board of Trade. They have been serving since Nov. 9, 1943.

James Carruthers and Lyle Lawson have formed the Carruthers-Lawson Co., to do a general feed brokerage and distributing business, with offices on South LaSalle St. The company will handle a general line of feed materials, hog and poultry supplies and equipment. Mr. Carruthers has been identified with the feed and fertilizer trades for many years, and Mr. Lawson at one time was in the sales department of Allied Mills, Inc.

INDIANA

Greencastle, Ind.—Burford Lee Fall, 60, feed merchant, died of a heart attack recently.

Frankton, Ind.—The Welborn & Holland Co. has been changed to the Holland Co., and J. R. Holland is sole owner.

Odon, Ind.—The Odon Milling Co. is installing a new hammer mill with Clement Metal Trap.—H. H. H.

Windfall, Ind.—Union Elevators, Inc., has had its charter amended, changing the number of directors to four.—P. J. P.

Topeka, Ind.—J. Frank Bevington, general manager of the Wolfe Grain Co., has completed many improvements at the plant.

Seymour, Ind.—Fire, Feb. 17, destroyed the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator and its contents. Loss is estimated at \$60,000.

South Whitley, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install an additional elevator leg together with a variable speed control or dump drag.—A. E. L.

Jasper, Ind.—Frank Schwartzmiller, for 43 years miller for the Victoria Mill & Elvt. Co., died Feb. 14 following a short illness.—W. B. C.

Ossian, Ind.—A new office and warehouse has been completed at the Ben Levy Grain Co. elevator. Other alterations in the elevator are pending.—A. E. L.

Freelandville, Ind.—Injuries suffered Jan. 26 when he was caught in a belt at the Freelandville Milling Co. plant were fatal to William Westphal.—H. H. H.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Marcy P. Gettle, sales promotion manager of the Central Soya Co. and McMillen Feed Mills, has, with Floyd D. Jeffers, opened a national advertising agency.

Albion, Ind.—Harold Fleck, manager of the Albion Hatchery of the Stiefel Grain Co., has been appointed manager of the Stiefel Grain Co. Joe Stiefel is owner of both businesses.

Simpson, Ind.—George R. Pasko sold his interest in the Simpson Grain Co. to Glen C. Pasko. The new owner now becomes joint owner with his father, William F. Pasko.—A. E. L.

Columbus, Ind.—C. I. Johnson, formerly superintendent of the Blish Mill at Seymour, is now a partner with Walter Kreinhagen and Paul Galbart who operate the Foulkes Mill.—H. H. H.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Walter Beck, head of the Beck Grain & Feed Co., has been elected president of the Shelbyville Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Beck is a past president of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

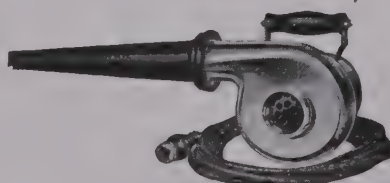
New Paris, Ind.—Fire originating from an overheated furnace on Feb. 13 destroyed the plant of Martin's Feed Mills. New equipment has been installed in a temporary location where partial operations can be resumed.—A. E. L.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Refinery Equipment Co., of Tulsa, Okla., is razing two large steel tanks at the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co.'s plant. The tanks, purchased from the Tulsa firm over 40 years ago, now are obsolete, the Fuhrer-Ford firm now uses concrete tanks.—W. B. C.

TORNADO BLOWERS

Prevent Burned Out Motors

TORNADO Blowers are the most powerful and durable portable blowers made. They are specially designed for heavy duty, commercial use. Dust and dirt are the cause of most motor burnouts, overheating and shutdowns. Why take chances when it is so easy to keep your motors and machinery clean? Available in 1/3, 3/5, and 1 HP sizes. Write for complete information. Prompt shipment.



The Tornado Blower can quickly be converted into a powerful sprayer by attaching a one-gallon spray tank in place of the rubber nozzle. Will keep your plant or warehouse free of weevils, grain moths, etc.

"HEADQUARTERS" for Seed and Grain Testing Equipment
620 BROOKS BUILDING
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

SEEDBURO
EQUIPMENT COMPANY
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Marion, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana is holding its annual meeting on Feb. 28 at the Spencer Hotel. An interesting program has been arranged for the one-day meeting. Informal discussions of various problems confronting the grain trade will be conducted. W. L. Woodfield, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, anticipates a bigger and better meeting this year than ever before in view of the great importance to all grainmen of the topics to be discussed.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Commercial Solvents Corp. has organized an agricultural division of the sales department to handle rapidly expanding business in the agricultural field, particularly vitamin feeds and insecticides, and named Hugh R. Stiles manager of the division, located here. Dr. Stiles, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, joined the research department of Commercial Solvents in 1926, and before that was in charge of the biological research activities of the corporation.

New Richmond, Ind.—Noble C. Logan, manager of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., says that the association has purchased the elevator owned by Albert B. Cohee of Frankfort, which has been managed by Bert Furr under the name of the Furr and Cohee elevator since 1926. Leslie Bruce, for the past seven years in charge of the feed department of the Farm Bureau's elevator at Crawfordsville, will be the new manager at the New Richmond elevator.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Applications for membership in the Indiana Grain & Feed Ass'n have been received from the following: Farmcraft Seed Co., Oxford; C. N. Dannacher, Anderson; Smyth's Grain & Feed Co., Markle; Elkhart County F. B. Co-op. Ass'n, Goshen; Consumers Feed Store, Indianapolis; Langdon Bros., Cloverdale; Rochester Hatchery & Feed Mill, Rochester; F. H. Schroeder, Evansville; Holstein Animal Feeds Co., Indianapolis; Union Mills Elevator, Union Mills.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

IOWA

Barnum, Ia.—The Barnum Elvtr. Co. has been dissolved.

Lynnville, Ia.—Ed Northcut, manager of the Lynnville Elevator, has moved his family here from Taintor.

Sloan, Ia.—The Pratt Grain Co. was the first to have a cement gondola shipped and unloaded at its destination.

Fredericksburg, Ia.—The Fredericksburg Produce Ass'n recently installed new bins, a feed mill and feed grinder.

Carroll, Ia.—L. D. Chambers was retained as manager of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. for the ensuing year at the recent annual meeting.

Decorah, Ia.—Clarence O. Bidne, manager of the Winneshiek Co-op. Ass'n elevator, was re-elected vice-pres. of the Farmers Service Co. at the recent annual meeting held in Ft. Dodge.

Clinton, Ia.—Clyde H. Hendrix, for the past two years general sales manager of Pillsbury Feed Mills, has been appointed a vice-pres. of the feed mills, a division of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.

Grundy Center, Ia.—Fenton Lynn is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, succeeding E. G. Mellem, who resigned to go into the grain and lumber business for himself at Kensett, Ia.

Odebolt, Ia.—D. W. Meyer, with a yield of 150.87 bus. an acre, was announced as a winner of the state 10-acre corn yield contest for 1943. He was one of 207 Iowa farmers to turn in a record of 100 or more bushels an acre and qualify for a master corn grower medal. Results of the contest were announced recently at a meeting of the Iowa Corn & Small Grain Growers Ass'n.—A. G. T.

Audubon, Ia.—The Roberts Produce Co. will close its produce and feed business.

Belle Plaine, Ia.—Wilbert Anders of Keystone recently purchased the store building belonging to the late John Feuerbach estate and will have his office there as well as carry a line of feeds and flour.

Boone, Ia.—Cal Raney, for several years manager of the elevator at Luther, Ia., is new manager of the local Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. & Livestock Co. elevator, succeeding E. A. Fuller.—A. G. T.

Bancroft, Ia.—Glen Cage has resigned his position at the W. A. Murray elevator after twelve and one-half years and will move to his farm northeast of here. Gene Wolfe has been employed to succeed him.

Conesville, Ia.—James McKee, who with his son, Kelly McKee, has owned and operated the McKee Grain & Lumber Co. the past 23 years, sold his interest in the firm to his son, J. Kelly McKee, who assumes complete charge.

Eldorado, Ia.—The old feed mill, a landmark for more than 75 years, is being razed. J. H. Roach Sons, Plainfield, who bought the building last fall, moved the machinery to Plainfield at that time. The lumber is being taken to Fredericksburg.

Ladora, Ia.—The McKee Feed & Grain Co., Muscatine, Ia., recently purchased the Ladora Grain & Feed Co. and will continue to operate it under that name. Ithel Gillespie, assistant manager of Newburg (Ia.) Elvtr. Co. for the past 10 years, is new manager.

Battle Creek, Ia.—Chet Tolstedt, who has managed the Farmers Union Storage Co. store here for 8 years, resigned, effective as of Feb. 1, and will open a feed store of his own in the Rugles building. Chet will handle Cargill Feeds and Nebraska Seed Co. field seeds.

Humboldt, Ia.—The O. A. Cooper Co. has completed construction of a warehouse here, to be used to store protein feeds. The new structure is built of tile, with concrete floor and foundations. It is 36 x 60 ft., and has windows only high in the gables at each end.

Livermore, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. in co-operation with other business firms presented a free movie followed by refreshments of coffee and doughnuts on Feb. 16. Farm families were invited to attend. Purpose of the meeting was to stimulate added interest in Iowa's chief contribution to the war's effort, food to feed our fighters.

Dysart, Ia.—S. M. Beatty, employed recently in the Whitney elevator, has opened a chick and feed store here. He will handle a full line of feeds and poultry supplies in addition to his agency for farmers hybrid seed corn.

Auburn, Ia.—Merle E. Schleisman, 25, formerly a truck driver for a local grain firm, now is stationed at South Pacific Island Naval Air Base where he has been given training in a mechanical school, specializing in power trucks and hydraulic systems.—A. G. T.

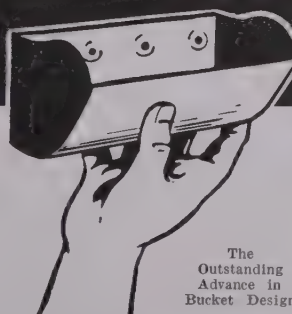
Des Moines, Ia.—The Ralston Purina Co. recently was host to 50 men identified with feed and food production programs at Hotel Fort Des Moines. In the program talks stressed the importance of efficient feeding, strict sanitation, and feeding properly balanced feed supplements to stretch the limited amount of feed proteins.

Beaman, Ia.—Orlin Stout of Grundy Center is new manager of the Beaman Co-op Co. elevator, taking over his new duties Feb. 1. The elevator had been without a manager since the death of Ennis Elliott last year. Mr. Stout was employed at the Morrison (Ia.) Farmers Co-op. Elevator for the past 11 years, the past six months as manager during the absence of Herman Stock. Prior to that he was assistant manager.

Massena, Ia.—A truck owned by the Massena Grain & Elvtr. Co. burned at a Council Bluffs garage where it had been towed for repair after stalling a short distance from that city. A ton and one-half of feed also was burned. The blaze started when a repair man struck a match, which was used in an attempt to open a gas pipe in the engine, and the truck was enveloped in flames. Warren Shields, driver, received minor burns to his eyebrows and hair.

Hawarden, Ia.—The Northwest Iowa Seed Co. recently installed a 34 ft. 20-ton outside motor truck scale at the old Sioux Valley Mill which it has operated for the past three years as a feed mill for its G. K. Brand feeds. Driveway doors have been widened also, and the capacity of the elevator leg has been doubled. New type cups and belt for handling ground grains for the attrition mill elevator leg were installed, and a large new hammer mill and new electric motor are in order and feed bin changes and spouting changes will be made for the new hammer mill. A few months ago Northwest Iowa Seed Co. purchased this mill for the French Bros.

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ENGINEERS MANUFACTURERS

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Note how the scientific design of the "Nu-Hy" Bucket permits close spacing on belt—resulting in greater capacity and elimination of back-leggings.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—I am repairing and painting our two elevators.—William Grettenberg, William Grettenberg Grain Co.

KANSAS

Axtell, Kan.—The Robinson Elevator is undergoing repairs and improvements.—H. R. H.

Beattie, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is building a 12,000-bu. addition to its elevator.—H. R. H.

Home, Kan.—W. Roy Lewis is making repairs and improvements on his elevator and warehouses.—H. R. H.

Wellington, Kan.—Charles W. Hunter, 70, president of the Hunter Milling Co., died Feb. 17 after a brief illness.—P. J. P.

Turon, Kan.—Rex Reed was cut severely on the head Feb. 11 when a scaffold broke while he was working at the Turon mill, letting him fall.

Bremen, Kan.—Herman Rippee is the new manager of the Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator, succeeding Earl Dean who resigned because of poor health.—H. R. H.

Clay Center, Kan.—Priorities have been received for the Marshall Feed & Grain Co. soybean mill from the Department of Agriculture. It still has to get W.P.B. approval.—P. J. P.

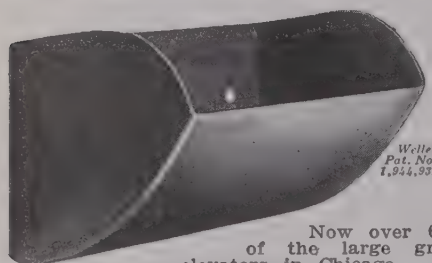
Little River, Kan.—By installing a temporary leg the Burke Grain Co. is able to move grain in storage following the recent fire that destroyed its elevator, and has shipped out several cars of grain.

Buhler, Kan.—J. C. Regier, president of the Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co., who recently returned home after a long stay in a local hospital, is spending a part of each day at his desk and states he feels fine.

McDonald, Kan.—D. L. Curry of Bird City is new manager of the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell elevator, succeeding C. W. Benkleman who has been in charge since the death of Oscar Urbom in November. Mr. Curry has been manager of the M. G. M. elevator in Wheeler for the past several years.

Ellinwood, Kan.—An exploding hammer mill at the Wolf Milling Co. feed mill hurled fragments of shattered iron in every direction, smashing the west wall of the mill and damaging the mill interior, recently. Two employees, Alex Casey and E. M. Fullington, standing only a few feet distant, escaped injury. They had just started to feed the mill and had stepped over to check the formula when the rapidly revolving grinder flew to pieces. A sack of feed beside them was ripped open when a piece of the grinder struck it.

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60% USE CALUMET CUPS!**



Now over 66% of the large grain elevators in Chicago — 20 out of 30 are using Calumet Cups to elevate their grain faster and more efficiently. Why not profit by the experience of these large operators — install Calumets in your elevator legs for greater capacity at minimum costs—write for circular 35.

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CUPS

KENTUCKY

Mark (Somerset), Ky.—O. W. Robinson, who recently bought the Arnold Hansford Mill, has placed Lavey Duncan in charge. Mr. Duncan has moved his family here from Burnside.

Henderson, Ky.—The Hybrid Seed Corn Co-operative Ass'n, a non-stock organization, has been incorporated as an agricultural marketing association. Incorporators are W. O. Embry, Elva D. Allen, Posey Floyd, R. M. Overfield, and H. Harvey Gentry.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—The American Millers Ass'n held a one-day meeting Feb. 21 at the Brown Hotel. Subsidies, enrichment, ceilings, O.P.A. rulings, and other topics of vital interest to the industry, were discussed. E. F. Hetfield, formerly with Acme-Evans Co. and now with the O.P.A., was present and answered questions.

Frankfort, Ky.—Bills introduced in Kentucky General Assembly would prohibit sale of bread unless it conforms to prescribed standards of enriched white bread, and would further prohibit the sale of flour in the state unless the flour has been similarly enriched. Bread labels would show conformity with the regulation.—A. W. W.

MICHIGAN

Ogden, Mich.—Lyle Phillips has succeeded George Sayers as manager of the Blissfield Co-operative Co.'s local elevator.

Jamestown, Mich.—Lewis De Kleine, 64, at one time for two years owner of a grain elevator now operated by Henry Van Noord, died unexpectedly Feb. 1.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—The Kalamazoo Flour Mills, Inc., has been organized, to deal in grain, feed, etc.; Frank W. Ashton, incorporator; \$75,000 common stock.

Mendon, Mich.—A 14,000-bu. capacity grain elevator is being completed here for Little Bros. of Kalamazoo and Vicksburg, to replace their elevator that burned last July 4.

Jasper, Mich.—George Sayers, of Blissfield, Mich., is manager of the Jasper Grain Co. elevator, recently purchased by the Blissfield Co-operative Co. He formerly was manager of the company's elevator at Ogden.

East Leroy, Mich.—The East Leroy Elevator is being operated by H. C. and B. Lehmann following the death of the owner and operator, D. S. Case, on Jan. 11, killed when his clothing were caught in a line shaft. The accident was reported in the last issue of the Journal.

Detroit, Mich.—Howard S. Holmes of Chelsea was elected president of the Michigan State Millers Ass'n at its recent annual convention held here at Hotel Book-Cadillac. J. A. Porter, Portland, was elected treasurer and C. L. Athanson of Ann Arbor was elected to his fourth term as sec'y.

MINNESOTA

Brainerd, Minn.—Fred Warburton has purchased the Swelland Flour & Feed Store.

Kent, Minn.—Elmer Renmee has succeeded Joe Chatlwin as manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator.

Comstock, Minn.—Ernest Bililie, 45, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator, died of a heart attack Jan. 28.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal was denied new wage ranges for 268 workers by the W.L.B., it was announced Feb. 18.

Mankato, Minn.—Possible doubling of processing facilities at the Mankato Soybean Products plant was announced by the Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n of the state of Washington, recent purchaser of the local mill.

Wegdahl, Minn.—The Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n, under the management of Harry Strobeen, planted 50 acres of Vicland Oats last year. The yield from this planting was distributed to members and patrons for this year's seed.

Windom, Minn.—Priorities have been granted for construction of the elevator to replace the one that burned recently. Work will start about March 1. The J. H. Fisch Co. has the contract. Charles Hofstrom is manager of the elevator.

Litchfield, Minn.—An alfalfa dehydrating plant is being planned for construction here, ultimate consummation of the plans being dependent upon obtaining priorities and government funds. A tentative site was picked, the old athletic field south of the railroad tracks.

Duluth, Minn.—The Duluth Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n recently held its annual election when directors and officers holding office were unanimously re-elected to serve for 1944. R. G. Sims is president and W. J. McCabe, vice-pres. Directors are: R. G. Sims, W. J. McCabe, F. B. Mitchell, W. W. Blecher, E. H. Woodruff.

Jackson, Minn.—Fire, believed to have started from an explosion in a furnace pipe used to heat the feed room, Feb. 11, destroyed the Jackson Grain Co. elevator with a loss of \$40,000. A large stock of feed and 4,000 bus. of grain were burned. The elevator was built about four years ago by the Matyas Grain Co., which operated it until last July when it was sold to George Lennaburg.

Cokato, Minn.—The Cokato Mill & Elevator was purchased recently by R. R. Reed and Charles Greer from A. K. Johnson, owner and operator for the past 18 years. Mr. Reed has been associated with Russell-Miller Milling Co. of Minneapolis for 13 years and recently has had charge of the company's warehouse in Willmar, Minn. Mr. Greer has been with the Russell-Miller Milling Co. 22 years, and had charge of the mill feed department of the company in Minneapolis. Mr. Johnson will remain temporarily in the mill.

Duluth, Minn.—K. S. Bagley was elected president of the Duluth Board of Trade at the annual election Jan. 18. H. B. Stoker was named vice-pres.; the following directors were named to serve for three years: G. G. Barnum, R. S. Owens and H. W. Wilson. F. C. Tenney was elected to fill out the unexpired term of G. H. Spencer, who resigned. Elected to the board of arbitration were: J. R. McCarthy, A. B. Starkey, B. T. Dinham; board of appeals: C. E. Fuller, Jr., W. F. Starkey, E. H. Schumacher, G. C. Wilson and J. A. Bennison.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation has announced plans for construction of a \$250,000 block-long fertilizer plant to be built along the Mississippi at Chester and Alabama Sts. It will have a marine leg. A conveyor system to the structure will have a capacity of 75 tons an hour loading from the barge into the building. The present plant at 101 East Fairfield St. will be converted to a feed handling depot. It is planned to have the new structure in operation by Sept. 1. It will employ between 40 and 50 men and provide fertilizer for farmers in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and Iowa.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS—FEED PRODUCTS—BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Le Roy, Minn.—Walter H. Hall, 54, commercial feed mill operator and in the grain, livestock and implement business, died of a heart ailment following influenza, Feb. 2.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Fire, Feb. 14, damaged a wall on the fourth floor of the Northern Oats Co.

Carnwald E. Roseth, 66, active in milling business during 30 years residence here, died recently.

A chattel mortgage for \$1,500,000 covering the personal property of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n has been filed for record. The mortgagee is the Central Bank for Co-operatives.

Twenty-four union employees of Cargill, Inc.'s, elevator T resumed work Feb. 8 after a stoppage the day before, reportedly in protest against employment by the state railroad and warehouse commission of two non-union grain weighers.

Ray P. Chase, of Anoka, Minn., has complained to the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission charging the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n with illegal practices. The defense is that the statute has been invalidated by laws subsequently enacted.

Nearly 600 cars of grain were handled in the Minneapolis terminal cash grain market Feb. 12. The future pit was closed, but representatives of leading milling and elevator concerns, as well as commission house men, appeared on the trading floor at their customary hour and proceeded to buy, sell and book some 400 cars of cash wheat.

Subsidiaries of central exchange and local co-ops are exempt from the rule laid down by Central Exchange stockholders at their recent meeting at Lowry Hotel that officers and directors of Farmers Union Central Exchange are prohibited from holding office in other Farmers Union regional co-operatives. Present officers will serve out their terms, but new directors come under the order.—P. J. P.

F. Peavey Heffelfinger will resume his duties as vice-pres. of the F. H. Peavey Co. on or about May 1. Mr. Peavey has been serving as director of the Minneapolis region of the War Production Board, from which position he is retiring and will be succeeded by David J. Winton, Minneapolis. Before becoming director of the Minneapolis region, Mr. Heffelfinger served as regional industrial conservation manager.

MISSOURI

Independence, Mo.—John P. McCarroll, Sr., 58, assistant superintendent of the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., died recently after a long illness.

Aullville, Mo.—Henry Dankenbring of Alma recently purchased the Aullville Elevator from Leslie Corbin of Higginsville. He plans to raze the building.

New Madrid, Mo.—Jack Allen has opened a new feed and chick store.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Sub-committees to launch the work on the new Chamber of Commerce five-year agricultural program recently named included: Grain, R. C. Graham, chairman; Walter Andrews, C. R. Martin, H. L. Dannen and Paul Priestley.—P. J. P.

California, Mo.—The M. F. A. Co-operative Ass'n recently sold the flour milling equipment in its mill and will use the space thus made available in the plant for bins for the handling of feed, D. W. Lehman, manager of the M. F. A. Co-op., announced.—P. J. P.

Columbus, Mo.—A Soft Wheat Improvement Ass'n is being organized, a meeting called for the purpose early this month being attended by representatives of various millers' associations. The association hopes to work out a plan of action which will secure the full co-operation of Missouri and Kansas colleges and formulate a budget adequate to carry out the program.—P. J. P.

Bigelow, Mo.—The J. W. Hill & Son elevator recently was sold to the Fort Scott Elvtr. & Milling Co. of Fort Scott, Kan, the new owners taking possession Jan. 1. J. W. Hill had been in the grain business in this county for 54 years. His son, Glenn, became a partner in the business in 1934. He was called into service over a year ago and Mr. Hill, unable to employ experienced help, decided to sell the business. Corp. Glenn Hill, stationed in Pennsylvania, came here for consummation of the transaction.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kansas City, Mo.—J. T. (Tom) Sexton has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Workers at the Corn Products Refining plant, North Kansas City, returned to their work Feb. 15 after having agreed to leave their dispute over a union contract to the government agencies for early settlement.—P. J. P.

The directors of the Board of Trade have ordered the war coarse grain committee and the war wheat committee to discontinue interpretation of O.P.A. regulations, as they afford no legal protection to members. Instead, opinions by the O.P.A. are to be circulated.

The Regional W.L.B. Feb. 8 announced approval of stabilized wage rates for 55 job classifications in the flour and feed milling industry in Greater Kansas City. The approved rates of pay range from 65c an hour common plant labor to \$1.20 an hour for head millwright.

Kansas City, Mo.—The National Distillers Products Corp.'s grain alcohol plant has started into production. The plant is leased from the Defense Plant Corp., and is one of the middle western units whose authorization was announced about a year ago. The bulk of the nation's grain alcohol production now is going into synthetic rubber and explosives.

MONTANA

Fort Benton, Mont.—The Greely Elvtr. Co. sustained a fire loss on Jan. 29, caused by slipping V-Belts.

Choteau, Mont.—H. H. Baker of Great Falls has succeeded I. G. Ferguson as manager of the Rocky Mountain Elevator.

Carter, Mont.—Carl Gorter is new manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota elevator, now owned by the Farmers Union. He succeeds Joe Canavan.

Bozeman, Mont.—The Bon Ton Flour Mill has been incorporated by Eugene Graf of Bozeman, Eugene Graf, Jr., Billings, and Alexander Stepanzoff of Missoula. Capital stock was listed as \$200,000.

Geraldine, Mont.—E. C. Harvey, manager of the Equity Co-op. Ass'n elevator continuously since March 20, 1920, died recently, enroute to the hospital at Fort Benton after being taken ill at the elevator.

Great Falls, Mont.—Joe Canavan, who has been manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator at Carter, owned by the Farmers Union, has been transferred to the local elevator. The Farmers Union's new elevator and feed mill, built of salvaged materials, opened for business Jan. 15.

NEBRASKA

Wilsonville, Neb.—Goffe-Carkener, Inc., sustained a fire loss on Jan. 31.

Wilsonville, Neb.—The Edgar Wood elevator sustained a fire loss on Jan. 31.

Barneston, Neb.—Fred Bahr, manager at the O. A. Cooper Elevator, has entered the armed forces.—H. R. H.

Linwood, Neb.—The office of the Farmers Grain Co. was burglarized recently, the safe broken open and \$18 taken from the cash drawer.

Cadams (Superior p. o.), Neb.—F. J. Stanley has sold his elevator and yard to Eldon G. Grove who will continue to operate it as the Cadams Grain & Lumber Co.

Beatrice, Neb.—The feed mill purchased by the O. A. Cooper Co. from the Black Bros. has been rebuilt. The building was enlarged, remodeled, and new machinery was installed.

Clarkson, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op Supply Co. handled 156,700 bus. of grain during 1943, it was reported at the recent annual meeting. The volume of business amounted to \$140,819.54.

Breslau, Neb.—The J. J. Mullaney elevator has been sold to Cap Theisen who has moved it to his farm. The elevator was 24 x 24 ft. and 50 ft. high at its peak; capacity, 18,000 bus. of grain.



Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.

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T. E. IBBERSON COMPANY

Engineers and Contractor

Minneapolis, Minn.

Gothenburg, Neb.—The Denver Milling Co. has been building and installing machinery at its alfalfa processing plant during the winter months.

Marquette, Neb.—Aaron Siebert has resigned his position as manager of the Co-operative Elevator and accepted the management of an elevator in Dorchester, Neb. R. M. Guilford is new manager.

Homer, Neb.—The Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. elevator has ceased operations, Albert Sorensen who has been manager for the past three years, announced. The company began its business here in 1914.

Omaha, Neb.—Stabilized wage rates for the flour milling industry in Omaha and Council Bluffs has been set from 63c an hour for laborers to 98.5c an hour for head miller, according to the regional W.L.B. at Kansas City.

Spalding, Neb.—The Spalding Elvtr. Co. elevator was broken into and entered the night of Feb. 2, but nothing of value was taken. The dial on the safe had been turned, but the safe had not been opened, Manager Pete Bloom reported.

Omaha, Neb.—N. B. Updike, pioneer grain man of Nebraska, and his daughter, Hazel, are at Palm Beach, Fla., where they will spend several weeks for the benefit of Mr Updike's health. He recently underwent two surgical operations at Mayo Clinic.

Malmö, Neb.—Many papers taken in the recent robbery of the Edw. Hormann elevator, were found strewn along the roadside a mile distant from the elevator. In this, the second visit by burglars within two weeks, only a small amount of money was taken.

Dodge, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. reported an increase in sales for 1943 of over \$100,000. The company handled over 200,000 bus. of grain during the year. Net profit amounted to \$11,363.28. An 8 per cent dividend was declared. William Milnarik is manager.

Friend, Neb.—Fire early Feb. 4 destroyed the B. C. Christophen & Co. elevator, the blaze starting in the top of the structure. Capacity of the house was 70,000 bus. and it is estimated about 60,000 bus. was stored in the bins. Ben Billen, manager, placed the loss at \$100,000; elevator and grain were insured.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Grain Exchange's 41st birthday anniversary was celebrated informally Feb. 1 by pioneer members among whom were J. W. Holquist, N. B. Updike and John Anderson. Mr. Anderson has been gate-man since the market was established. The year just closed saw the largest movement of grain thru this terminal in history.

NEW ENGLAND

Easton, Me.—The warehouse of the Hoyt Bros. Co. was badly damaged by fire on Feb. 6, believed to have been caused by exposure from a previous fire in a detached warehouse on Feb. 4.

Boston, Mass.—New officers recently elected by the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange were: Joseph A. Bassett, C. P. Washburn Grain & Feed Co., president; Chas. J. Koelch, Chas. J. Koelch Grain Co., first vice-pres.; Granville Bond, Chas M. Cox Co., second vice-pres.; Robert E. Gubbins, treas.; George H. Hopkins, sec'y. Directors are: Jos. G. Bond, Frank E. Bowes, J. Wesley, A. Gordon, John H. Lee, Henry O. Lynch, Roderick N. MacDonald, Loren A. O'Brien, George Pritchard, Robert S. Wallace, Dean K. Webster, Jr., Willis W. White, and Dinsmore Worthing.

NEW YORK

Wolcott, N. Y.—Engleson & Van Liere, Inc., sustained a small loss from fire, Jan. 18, caused by an extension light bulb.

Albion, N. Y.—The Woods & Sprague Milling Co. plant was destroyed by fire the morning of Feb. 15, the loss estimated at \$75,000. The mill was a four-story structure and had a daily capacity of 600 cwts. of flour. Hot bearing in a flour milling machine caused the fire.

Arcade, N. Y.—J. Allen Fusca, Buffalo, has purchased the feed mill and coal business of Ira C. Little, taking possession Feb. 1. Mr. Little had conducted the business for the past 20 years. Mr. Fusca will conduct the mill on the same plan as it has operated heretofore.

NORTH DAKOTA

Parshall, N. D.—L. E. Berntsen recently sold his feed, seed, poultry, and storage locker business to Mrs. Caroline Nelson.

Bottineau, N. D.—George C. Squire has opened a certified seed cleaning business here. He also is equipped to treat grain.

Milton, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator is being repaired and new machinery will be installed along with other planned improvements.

Buxton, N. D.—A farmer's truck, out of control, crashed thru the north door of elevator No. 1 of the Farmer's Union Elvtr. Co. on Jan. 20.

Doyon, N. D.—The old Farmers Elevator building has been purchased by Don Nicholson of Carrington and will be razed and the lumber hauled to his farm.

Hamar, N. D.—Hamar Co-operative Elvtr. Co. recently built a feed and grinding mill to give its customers better and more complete service. Medley Ward is manager of the elevator.

Simcoe, N. D.—George Conlin, manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, has been ill of pneumonia. During his absence from the elevator Mrs. Conlin has been taking care of the business.

Zeeland, N. D.—We recently built a new office and driveway at our elevator, a warehouse and are residing and painting our elevator. We installed a new 20-ton Fairbanks Scale and a new Howell Areo Flex Truck Lift.—L. Kocher, Zeeland Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Devils Lake, N. D.—The last of six farmer meetings held under auspices of the Great Northern R. R. Agricultural Dept., the State Mill and Elevator, and the extension service was held here Feb. 17. Soybean problems were discussed. Meetings were held earlier at Larimore, Grafton, Cavalier, Mayville, Finley. Soybean discussions also were conducted at the Minot Crop Show, Feb. 15-16.

Langdon, N. D.—Soybean discussions will be conducted at the State Durum Show here Feb. 24 and 25 and at the Park River potato show March 1-3. Speakers will be C. C. Wagner, of the Great Northern R. R.; M. H. McDonald, of the North Dakota Extension Service; and a representative of the State Mill and Elevator. Lloyd Hanson of Fargo, deputy state seed commissioner, and Henry O. Putnam of Minneapolis, executive sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, will be in charge of the seed durum clinic.

Fargo, N. D.—New members recently enrolled in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota include the following: R. L. Richardson, Granville; Norwich Equity Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Norwich; E. H. Ray Elevator, Surrey; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Honeyford; Michigan Grain Co., Michigan; Northwood Equity Elvtr. Co., Northwood; Farmers Grain & Fuel Co., Josephine; Giebink Elevator, Litchville; Hannah Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Hannah; Bert Amdahl, Carpio; Goodrich Farmers Elvtr. Co., Goodrich; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Lidgerwood; Farmers Elvtr. Service, Tyler; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Noonan, N. D.

OHIO

Tedrow, O.—An explosion of a kerosene stove, Feb. 7, in the office of the Fulton County Farm Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., caused a small damage.

Sycamore, O.—The Sycamore Mill & Supply Co. sustained a serious loss from fire at its plant Feb. 9 that was caused by a burned out exhaust pipe.

Fostoria, O.—Dealers of the Wayne Feed Co. held a dinner meeting at the Hays Hotel Feb. 10. Plans were discussed for the distribution of feed. Attendance numbered 125.

Leesburg, O.—Eugene Guthrie, veteran shipping clerk at the Dewey Bros. mill and elevator here, has been appointed manager to replace John Dewey who will enter the armed forces.

Marysville, O.—Thieves pried open a back window in the office of the Ohio Grain Co-op. Ass'n elevator the night of Feb. 9. A check-up revealed about \$12 in small bills taken from the safe.

Cable, O.—Ora M. Clark, 66, who until three years ago operated elevators here and at North Lewisburg for 25 years, was found dead in bed in his hotel room at Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 7. Death was due to a heart ailment.

Mechanicsburg, O.—Max Latham of Plain City has purchased the Mechanicsburg Co-operative Exchange, taking possession Feb. 7. Ralph Wibright will be new manager. The business will operate as the Champaign Grain & Feed Co.

Troy, O.—The Troy Grain & Supply Ass'n enjoyed the greatest year in its history in 1943 according to the annual report. Total sales were reported as \$585,113, an increase of \$157,495 over the preceding year. An annual dividend of 7 per cent was paid to stockholders. Russell Royer is manager of the elevator.

Eldeen (Troy p. o.), O.—The main building of Altman's Mills was destroyed by fire Feb. 12, the loss estimated at \$250,000. Fire departments from Troy, Piqua and Covington fought the blaze in near-zero weather and succeeded in saving adjacent storage buildings and grain bins. Six freight cars filled with corn and wheat on a siding were burned. R. S. Altman, owner, stated defective wiring was cause of the blaze.—P. L. P.

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Amherst, O.—The Farmers Elevator Co. announced it had done the largest volume of business in 1943 of any year since its organization 23 years ago, total business given as \$338,655, an increase of \$54,000 over the preceding year.

Sidney, O.—Attempted arson was discovered at the elevator of the Sidney Farmers Exchange the night of Feb. 19. A pile of oily waste and a book of matches with several burned matches were found in the elevator. An investigation is under way.

Leesburg, O.—Harry Lewis of Leesburg has been named chairman of the feed advisory committee named to allocate meal to dealers under the set-aside order issued by the War Food Administration. Other members are Willard Johnson, East Danville, and Noah Holladay, Hillsboro.—P. J. P.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Denny's Cash Feed Store, Cambridge; W. F. Cline & Co., McArthur; Edison Mills, Edison; J. C. Armstrong, R. F. D. Williamsfield; The Lake Erie Milling Co., Geneva; Gilbert H. Myers, N. Kingsville; French Bros., Andover; Austinburg Co-op. Co., Austinburg; The Orwell Milling Co., East Orwell; Elmer L. Kimmel, West Manchester; The Little Elevator, Rockford; T. M. Latham Grain Co., R. F. D., Urbana; Linworth Farmers Exchange Co., Linworth; Continental Grain Co., Toledo; Bowersville Elevator, Bowersville; Good Hope Feed Co., Good Hope.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

OKLAHOMA

Quapaw, Okla.—Albert Gerold Buzzard, 53, hay dealer here for the last 22 years, died recently.

Elk City, Okla.—The Roger Mills County Co-op Ass'n elevator was badly damaged by high winds on Jan. 27.

Pond Creek, Okla.—High winds on Jan. 26 caused a small amount of damage at the Pond Creek Elevator Co. elevator.

Yukon, Okla.—The mill plant and stock of the Yukon Mill & Grain Co. was badly damaged by high winds on Jan. 26.

Woodward, Okla.—The Katy Flour and Feed store recently was broken into and robbed, the loot, however amounting to only \$1 in pennies.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. B. Norton, 82, pioneer grain dealer and former legislator, died Feb. 13. For 13 years, ending in 1937, he was inspector of weights and measures for the city.—P. J. P.

El Reno, Okla.—Herman Dittmer, 70, retired milling company executive, died of a paralytic stroke suffered Dec. 18, Feb. 14. He was manager of the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co.'s local mill and the Enid Milling Co. for many years until his retirement in 1921.

Chickasha, Okla.—P. T. Smith, manager of the Prairie Mill, estimates that his mill will crush over 5,000 tons of peanuts before the close of the peanut season. Over 1500 tons have already been crushed. It is expected the mill will continue in operation until April 1.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Roy M. Oswald, Lawton, has succeeded Lt. Horace S. Smith, marine corps, as director of the Oklahoma farm wheat improvement program. Since Lt. Smith's leave of absence in October, 1942, the wheat improvement program has been under the temporary supervision of H. F. Murphy, agronomist at the Oklahoma A. and M. College, and Hugo Graumann, sec'y of the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Ass'n.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Tacoma, Wash.—The Tacoma Feed Co., Inc., has been dissolved.

Ellensburg, Wash.—The Montana Flour Mill Co. sustained a loss from fire on Feb. 1.

Waitsburg, Wash.—Notice of final dissolution of Hirsch Feed & Grain Co., Inc., has been filed.

Boise, Ida.—Saunders Mills, Inc., has been organized; to manufacture animal feeds, deal in and buy and sell all kinds of grains.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—The Pacific Supply Co-op. sustained a fire loss on Jan. 28, the blaze believed to have originated in an elevator leg.

Priest River, Ida.—The Priest River Co-operative Ass'n at its recent annual meeting voted to purchase the Priest River Grain Co. from Dewey Huot.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Railroad car shortage is still the main reason why grain elevators are not drained more rapidly, but there has been some local improvement lately.—F. K. H.

Edmonds, Wash.—The Lynnwood Feeders Supply is the name of the new feed store recently opened by Arie Verhey & Sons, on Everett highway near the Alderwood crossroad.

Toppenish, Wash.—The Farm Service Division of General Mills, Inc., has opened a store here under the management of Dale Wright, carrying a full line of poultry and dairy feeds.

Monroe, Wash.—Frank Thompson of Seattle has taken over the management of the local unit of the Globe Feed Mills. He has been associated with the company in Seattle for some time.

Mt. Angel, Ore.—Joseph Butsch has assumed management of Mt. Angel Farmers' Union Warehouse, replacing S. C. Schmitt who has resigned to take up a similar position at Klamath Falls.—F. K. H.

Roosevelt, Wash.—A 200,000-bu. bulk grain elevator will be built by the Farmers' Warehouse & Commission Co. by Arthur Wiley, contractor. The elevator will have the latest equipment to facilitate fast handling of grain. It will be completed by harvest time.—F. K. H.

Kennewick, Wash.—After 11 years as manager of Kennewick Grange Supply Co., J. C. Swayze retired from the company, to farm his acreage in East Kennewick. Chester Durdle, who has been with the Grange Supply Co. for the last 10 years, will succeed Mr. Swayze as manager.—F. K. H.

Ellensburg, Wash.—Fire swept the grain processing mill in the N. H. Massie grain warehouse early Feb. 1, causing damage estimated at \$25,000. Grinding, mixing, rolling and seed-cleaning equipment were destroyed and approximately 350 tons of grain stored in six concrete tanks was badly damaged.

Seattle, Wash.—Henry C. Arnest has been appointed Seattle District sales manager of Albers Milling Co., cereal division. The district embraces Washington, Montana and the northern portion of Idaho. Mr. Arnest has been employed by the company previously in California. He succeeds Thos. J. Gerrity who has been made the company's district sales manager in Northern California.

Enterprise, Ore.—The Farm Bureau and the County Pomona Grange have an option to purchase the properties of the Woolgrowers Warehouse Co. The contemplated transaction includes the warehouse, elevator, grinders, cleaners, etc., at Enterprise and Joseph, and the warehouse and equipment at Lostine. The land upon which the buildings stand is held under lease from the railroad.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—Ownership of Martin Bros. mill, oldest operating firm in Klamath County, has been transferred to the Pacific Supply Co-op. Charles Baker, sec'y-manager of the Co-operative, stated new seed processing equipment will be installed before the 1944 harvest. Sylvester Schmitt of Mt. Angel, Ore., will serve as local manager. Pacific Supply owns and operates wholesale supply houses at Walla Walla, Wash, Pocatello, Ida., Portland and Ontario, Ore., and seed processing plant at Ontario, and the J. B. Stanley chemical and fertilizer manufacturing plant at Portland.

Ontario, Ore.—The Ontario Grain Co. is installing a feed grinder. Plans for modernization of the plant to include facilities for grinding, feed mixing and seed cleaning have been completed, to be made from time to time as materials become available, Dyer Bennett, manager, announced.

PENNSYLVANIA

Richfield, Pa.—The M. B. Glick flour mill sustained a fire loss on Feb. 2.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Ernest W. Rockafellow, of E. K. Lamont & Son, flour, grain and feed firm, on Feb. 10, was elected a member of the Commercial Exchange.

Tunkhannock, Pa.—Alvah Fassett, member of the local firm of Brown & Fassett, was elected a director of the Co-operative Feed Dealers, Inc., of Binghamton, N. Y., at the recent annual meeting held there. This organization is comprised of 166 dealers in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Brookings, S. D.—Elmer H. Sexauer, head of the feed and grain business that bears his name, was elected a director of the First Bank Stock Corp., Minneapolis, at its annual meeting Feb. 8.

Rowena, S. D.—The Hartwick Elevator, closed during the winter months, is expected to reopen this spring. Mr. and Mrs. Hartwick took a leave of absence during the winter, spending the time in the south for the benefit of their health.

Ipswich, S. D.—Ralph A. Heiser is the new manager of the Victoria elevator, succeeding the late H. A. Stevens, who was manager for many years. Mr. Heiser is the son of E. J. Heiser, manager of the Craven Farmers Equity Elevator Co.

Wagner, S. D.—At the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n it was voted to install a feed grinding plant for livestock and poultry feed. Dividends were declared on grain and lumber sales and W. T. Coughlin was renamed manager.

SOUTHEAST

Harrisonburg, Va.—Rocco Feeds, Inc., has filed a charter amendment with the Virginia State Corp. Commission to increase its maximum capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000.—G. E. T.

TENNESSEE

Collierville, Tenn.—A small fire loss was sustained by the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. recently, caused by an accumulation of dust on a light bulb.

Viola, Tenn.—Tallman Boyd has purchased the Brown Bros. Milling Co. He plans to make extensive repairs on the property, getting it in first class condition to grind meal, flour and stock feeds. In addition to the mill the deal included the warehouse.

Knoxville, Tenn.—C. Powell Smith, chairman of the executive committee of J. Allen Smith & Co., Inc., and son of J. Allen Smith, died Feb. 4. Mr. Smith had not been active in the business for several years because of ill health. He sold controlling interest in the mill about five years ago to F. A. Tucker, who is president of the company.

TEXAS

San Saba, Tex.—Brooks Bros. of Lometa have opened a new livestock and poultry feed store here.

Dumas, Tex.—Fire destroyed two grain elevators of the Fraser Grain Co., Jan. 25, at an estimated loss of \$175,000. There were 70,000 bus. of wheat in the elevators of which one-third may be salvaged.

Hamilton, Tex.—Henry M. Wieser, owner of the Hamilton Mill & Elevator Co., was notified that his son, Henry, was missing over France in an air attack Jan. 21. Henry, who was a bombardier, had been overseas for about a year.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah—J. A. "Andy" Stevenson has purchased the Utah Flour Mill, where he had worked as salesman for the past eight years.

WISCONSIN

Green Valley, Wis.—Alvin Berg was reappointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Random Lake, Wis.—The Random Lake Co-op. Ass'n is installing a larger feed mill operated by a 75-h.p. motor, and an additional feed mixer.

Menomonie, Wis.—First unit of the soybean processing plant under construction here for Farmers Union Central Exchange, Inc., will be completed about Apr. 15 according to present plans.

Boaz, Wis.—The Boaz feed mill has been purchased by Krouskop's and LaVerne Luttig has been placed in charge of the business. He will carry a complete line of feeds and seeds. Improvements in the grinding and mixing equipment are being made. The mill formerly was owned by Bowen and Anderson.

WYOMING

Sheridan, Wyo.—At a recent special meeting of stockholders of the Sheridan Flouring Mills, Inc., it was voted to exchange all of the common and preferred stock of the company for a new issue of Class A n.p. common stock.

Torrington, Wyo.—"Bus" Petsch of Gering, Neb., has purchased the Boyer Elevator at South Torrington and will completely remodel and equip it as a roller mill. Harley Cannon, who recently returned from the west coast, will be associated with him in the venture.

Laramie, Wyo.—The Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n will build a processing mill here next summer, for processing of stock feeds. The plant will be erected between the two warehouses owned by the organization on the West Side and will cost between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

Seedsman of Wisconsin Affiliate with A.S.T.A.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n was held at the Hotel Retlaw, Fond du Lac, Wis., Feb. 11.

GORDEN GREGG, O.P.A., Milwaukee, outlined what seed prices may be charged at retail.

WALTER EBLING, of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, spoke on feed supplies compared with livestock.

The association voted to petition O.P.A. urging that seeds tested by the state laboratory, and which seeds are found to pass all requirements of the State of Wisconsin, shall be accepted as processed seeds under the O.P.A. regulations.

The association also voted to ask for a ruling from O.P.A. on whether or not retail dealers are entitled to maximum retail mark-ups on seeds under ceilings, when such seeds are purchased from producers and then sold at retail in their stores.

It was voted to assist with the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are, pres., B. D. Dance; vice pres., L. J. Kaasa, and sec'y-treas., J. W. Jung.

South Wayne, Wis.—Ralph Miller has opened a seed store, specializing in hybrid seed corn, Vicland oats and soybeans.

Fairbury, Neb.—A. F. Herfkens of Fremont has been engaged by the Fairbury Mills Co. to manage the seed and feed store it is establishing.

Lima, O.—The Ackerman Co. has recently acquired the Lima Truck & Storage Co., which does a commercial storage business, including seed in transit.

Greeley, Colo.—Sparks from a train set fire to dust on the roof of Robinson Bros. Seed House. The flames were extinguished by the fire department.

Postville, Ia.—The Hall Roberts' Son Seed Co. has received from the Iowa State Board of Control an order for 348 bus. of soybean seed, for four state institutions.

Dayton, Ia.—The DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n has purchased a garage building of brick and tile to be used as headquarters for a research project conducted by Ralph Gunn.

Bismarck, N. D.—The Dakotah Seed Co. has been ordered to pay a \$732 judgment to Bernard Werner under the Fair Labor Standards Act for alleged overtime and damages.

Lincoln, Neb.—Arthur Weinbold of Gering was named premier seed producer of the state at the annual organized agriculture meeting recently by the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Effective Feb. 18, the O. P. A. placed under price control the following commercial dry beans: pea, medium white, great northern, small white, pink, pinto, cranberry, light red kidney, western red kidney and cowpeas.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—N. H. Krizer, farmer three miles northwest of here, has planned construction of a modern seed corn processing plant to replace the plant that burned on his farm last December. The new plant will be much larger than the original.

Henderson, Ky.—The Henderson Hybrid Seed Corn Co-operative Ass'n has been incorporated without capital stock, to market seed corn. The incorporators are W. O. Embry, Elva D. Allen, Posey Floyd, R. M. Overfield and H. Harvey Gentry.—P.J.P.

Mason City, Ill.—We handle a large volume of soybean seed and have as a byproduct split beans and also grades unsuitable for seed. We are therefore interested in the advisability of building a soybean processing plant.—R. Clayton Ainsworth, mgr. Ainsworth Seed Co.

Alliance, Neb.—The Alliance Safflower Co. is being organized with \$25,000 capital stock to promote the growing of the seed by selling the seed to the growers at cost and buying the crop at 3.25 cents per pound. To start, the group has accumulated 5,000 pounds of Indian safflower seed to plant an initial 100 acres.

Champaign, Ill.—Clarke M. Howard, Delavan, was named Corn King of the annual Farm and Home week of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. His yield of corn per acre was 136.21 bus. This yield, however, is far below the 192 bus. plus record of last year. J. L. Trisler, Fairmount, with a yield of 39.36 bus. of soybeans per acre was acclaimed soybean king. Jesse Riley, Moroa, placed first in the Pillsbury wheat awards, the Crop Improvement Ass'n announced.—P.J.P.

Field Seeds

Washington, D. C.—The regulation of controlling the prices of vegetable seeds was amended Feb. 12 by the Office of Price Administration to bring under control certain seeds previously exempt, to free state-certified varieties of onion seed and to make other changes, principal among them adjustments of previously announced maximum prices. The dry commercial field bean seeds previously exempt from price control were brought under because they have a direct relationship with key varieties of green bean seeds covered by the regulation.

Russellville, Ky.—The Chambers Seed Co. of Louisville has brought suit against the Banner Seed Co. for breach of contract to deliver a car of Korean lespedeza seed, asking \$1,800 damages. The defense is that the agent of the Banner Co. did not have power to sign the contract, which called for two cars, one being delivered. The court ordered the jury to find for Chambers. However, the jury became hung, and no amount was set, with the result that the case will have to go over to the next session of court.—A.W.W.

Frankfort, Ky.—Senate Bill 81 would compel the University of Kentucky Experiment Station to release inbred types of seed corn which are now being used in research. R. Murray Hagan, Owensboro; Frank Street, Henderson; Charles M. Meacham, Morganfield; hybrid seed corn producers, and proponents of the bill, declare it was patterned after the Illinois law and that it would make inbred and single cross varieties of seed corn available to every Kentucky farmer, whereas they contended the present program of the Experiment Station created a monopoly and created a tremendous loss to farmers and seed growers.—A. W. W.

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Mt. Vernon, Wash.—The Fred Noble Feed & Seed Co. has been incorporated.

Ashdown, Ark.—Henry H. Kaufman, operating a cotton office, has opened a seed store at the same location, named Kaufman-Seeds.

Gazelle, Cal.—Fire recently destroyed a warehouse containing \$30,000 worth of sugar beet seed owned by Louis Goulke, seed producer.

Seattle, Wash.—The Whatcom Feed & Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock, by E. L. Grimes and others, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Winchester, Ky.—The bluegrass cleaning machinery of the Mahan Seed Co. has been purchased by Jas. S. Wilson & Sons of Paris, Ky., as Mr. Mahan is quitting the seed business.

Champaign, Ill.—The Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n re-elected the old officers Feb. 10. L. L. Lowe of Aroma Park is pres. and Chas. B. Shuman of Sullivan, sec'y-treas.—P. J. P.

Waupaca, Wis.—J. Henry Smith, pres. of the Central Wisconsin Seed Co., whose plant was destroyed by fire three weeks ago, said construction of a new plant, 34x123 feet would begin this week.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Ignatz Eckstein died Feb. 16, aged 69 years. He was pres. of the Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co. on his retirement, when the business was sold. Two brothers who survive him reside in New York and Seattle.—G. E. T.

Chicago, Ill.—Altho reservations have been made at the Palmer House for the annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Ass'n for three days, Ass'n officials have been working to eliminate the last day, making the convention dates June 19 and 20.

A total of 3,795,630 lbs. of vegetable and field seed, worth \$666,096.13, was shipped by Russian War Relief during 1943 for cultivation in the Soviet Union's scorched earth, President Edward C. Carter announced in his annual operations report to the agency's board of directors, which met Feb. 14 in New York City.

Memphis, Tenn.—Fire starting at 12:42 a.m., Feb. 12, in the seed room on the first floor mezzanine spread thru the floor of the 4-story building of the R. B. Buchanan Co. Heat and water damaged \$40,000 worth of field and garden seed. Water stood about a foot deep about stacks of seed bags in the basement.—P. J. P.

New Oat Varieties Lower Rust Loss

By W. J. LEARY, extension service agronomist, North Dakota Agricultural College

The main loss in yield and quality of oats the past three years in eastern North Dakota has been from steam and leaf rust. These losses can be avoided through the use of the recently-developed more disease resistant varieties Vicland, Tama, or Boone.

These yellow oats originate from a cross between Victoria, an Australian variety, and Richland (Iowa 105). They are similar in time of maturity, length and strength of straw and rust and smut resistance. In comparison with Gopher they are slightly earlier and shorter in straw.

Marion, a white oats, is another new variety which is also gaining in favor. This variety is not as leaf rust resistant as the above group, but has longer straw and grows taller than Gopher and is as early. This variety will likely be more popular on the lighter soils and in those areas where farmers have found the Gopher to be a little too short, Leary believes.

Tests at the Fargo and Edgeley Experiment Stations have shown increased yields from 13 to 40 bu. for these varieties during the past three years when rust losses were severe. Such yield advantages should not be expected when rust is not severe. At the Dickinson and Williston stations rust has not been so troublesome

and these oats have not shown yield advantage over Gopher.

Supplies of these varieties are fairly ample due to amounts that were increased by North Dakota growers in eastern counties in 1943. About 20 farmers started in 1942 and last year there were over 500 growers of these new more rust-resistant varieties.

Some Seed Ceilings to Be Raised

Elvin F. Frolik of the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture, on his return from Washington where he participated at an industries meeting relative to price ceilings on farm seeds, said he believes some concessions probably will be made in ceilings, to benefit superior and recommended varieties of certified seed.

Earlier OPA orders did not put any premium on some kinds of certified seeds and thereby would have discouraged their production, Frolik said, but if proposed amendments were accepted this situation will be straightened out. He referred specifically to certified Ranger and Hardistan alfalfa seed and Madrid sweet clover seed which are produced by farmers in Nebraska.—P.J.P.

All Red Clover Seed Should Be Planted

All of the available red clover seed supply must be used this year, if vital war food goals are to be met, the War Food Administration states after receiving reports that some seed producers intend to hold seed back for 1945 plantings.

The most direct effect will be curtailed pasture and hay acreage which in turn, will affect livestock production. Another result of seed hoarding will be lowered yields of the food and feed crops that normally follow legume crops in the rotation. Omitting the legume crop from the rotation would deprive vital war crops of the nitrogen and other enrichment which a good legume adds to the soil.

The maximum acreage of red clover must be planted this year in order to increase seed production for subsequent years. The supply for the 1943-44 planting season, estimated at

79,250,000 pounds of clean seed, is 10,700,000 pounds smaller than last year and 16,000,000 pounds below the five year (1937-41) average.

New Soybean Varieties

Lincoln, one of several new varieties of soybeans for Illinois, is being increased for wide distribution in 1945, and trials during the last five years indicate important yield increases, Professor C. M. Woodworth of the agronomy department reported at the University of Illinois. Lincoln will be recommended for northern Illinois, central Illinois and southern Illinois.

Other new varieties mentioned were Richland and Earlyana for northern Illinois; Richland, Chief, Patoka and Viking for central Illinois, and Patoka, Chief and Viking for southern Illinois.

Lincoln was developed co-operatively by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In numerous trials since 1938 it has yielded six bushels more than Dunfield and Illini averaged together and has tested at least .5 per cent higher in oil than Dunfield, which always has been considered outstanding in oil content.

Earlyana, new very early variety developed by the Indiana Experiment Station, also is being increased for 1945 distribution. It is a week earlier than Richland, has about the same oil content, but preliminary results show it slightly lower in yield in northern Illinois and considerably lower in central Illinois.

Patoka, a pure line selection from F. P. I. 70218-2 made by the Indiana station, ranks high in yield of seed and per cent of oil and protein.

Chief and Viking, developed from the same cross at the Illinois station, rank well in yield and composition. They are taller, have about the same maturity as Patoka and do well on soils of medium to low fertility. Viking is slightly the earlier and is largely grown in western Illinois.

Richland, a selection from F. P. I. 70502 distributed by the Indiana station, is nearly as early as Earlyana. It has given good yields and ranks well in composition. As the name implies, it is adapted to rich land. It makes too short a growth on thin soils.

Baled alfalfa hay is bringing \$38 a ton at farm sales in Nebraska, where formerly top prices were \$20 and \$25 per ton.

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Floors and Ceilings on Grass Seeds

Marvin Jones of the War Food Administration and Chester Bowles of the O.P.A. issued proposed support price schedules and ceilings respectively, Feb. 17 and 18.

Support Prices

The proposed support prices on the several grasses and legumes are in general above those of last year. Outstanding on the list is Ladino clover at \$1.50 per pound. Northern alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, and biennial yellow sweetclover seed prices have been increased 3 cents per pound over last year as seed supplies are inadequate to meet the desired goals. Biennial white sweetclover and sudan grass have been increased 2 cents per pound and western grasses, including the grammas and wheat grasses (crested, slender, and western) have been increased as much as 50 per cent or more in most cases because of the difficulty in harvesting sufficient seed to meet the demand. Several grasses, including switchgrass, big bluestem, little bluestem, sand bluestem, and weeping lovegrass, appear on the price support program for the first time this year. Mixed bluestem and mixed grama seed are also included with a support price depending upon the percentage of the various grasses in the mixtures.

Lespedezas, blue lupine, wild winter peas, white clover, hop clover, Alyce clover, Hubam, black medic, Persian clover, and cluster clover, are included. These are in addition to hairy vetch, common vetch, crimson clover, and common ryegrass, purchase prices of which were announced by the War Food Administrator on Jan. 26.

PRICE SUPPORT SCHEDULE

	Common Seed	Certified Seed
Alfalfa		
Northern	33	40
Central	30	37
Okla. "approved origin" ..	30	..
Red clover	28	34
Biennial white sweetclover ..	9	15
Biennial yellow sweetclover ..	9	15
Biennial mixed sweetclover ..	8	..
Alsike	25	..
Timothy	4.5	9
Smooth bromegrass	13	18
Orchard grass	22	25
Crested wheatgrass	15	..
Blue grama	15	..
Side oats grama	20	25
Buffalo grass	50	60
Bermuda grass	20	40
Dallis grass	20	..
Bahia grass	20	30
Meadow fescue	12	17
Slender wheatgrass	15	..
Western wheatgrass	15	..
Ladino clover	1.50	..
Sudan grass	6	9
Switchgrass	20	25
Big bluestem	20	25
Little bluestem	20	25
Sand bluestem	25	..
Weeping lovegrass	50	..
Hairy vetch	11	..
Common vetch	6	..
Crimson clover	10.5	..
Common ryegrass	7	..
Blue lupine	6	..
White clover	50	..
Wild winter peas	8	..
Kobe lespedeza	12	..
Tenn 76 lespedeza	20	..
Common lespedeza	20	..
Sericea lespedeza	16	..
Yellow hopclover	35	..
Alyce clover	18	..
Hubam (Texas only)	10	..
Black medic	20	..
Persian clover	25	..
Cluster clover	25	..

Ceiling Prices

These are amendments of M.P.R. 471.

13. Sec. 2.6 (c) is amended to read as follows:
(c) The prices set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) may be increased at the rate of \$7 per 100 pounds of seed for the sale of Grimm, Cossack, Ladak, Hardigan, Baltic, Orestan and Hardistan State Certified improved varieties of processed northern alfalfa seed.

14. Sec. 2.6 (d) is amended to read as follows:
(d) The prices set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) may be increased per 100 pounds of seed for the sale of Grimm, Cossack, Ladak, Hardigan, Baltic, Orestan, and Hardistan improved varieties of Canadian registered or Canadian Government certified processed alfalfa seed as follows:

- (1) \$5 for Canadian Registered No. 1
- (2) \$4 for Canadian Registered No. 2

(3) \$3 for Canadian Government Certified No. 1

(4) \$2 for Canadian Government Certified No. 2

15. Sec. 2.7 (a) (4) is amended to read as follows:

(4) Less than 9 noxious weed seeds per pound.

16. Sec. 2.7 (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) The prices set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) may be increased at the rate of \$7 per 100 pounds of seed for the sale of Grimm, Cossack, Ladak, Hardigan, Baltic, Orestan and Hardistan State Certified improved varieties of processed central alfalfa seed.

17. Sec. 2.8 (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) The prices set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) may be increased at the rate of \$7 per 100 pounds of seed for the sale of Grimm, Cossack, Ladak, Hardigan, Baltic, Orestan and Hardistan State Certified improved varieties of processed southern alfalfa seed.

18. Sec. 3.5 (c) is added to read as follows:

(c) The prices set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) may be increased at the rate of \$6 per 100 pounds of seed for the sale of Cumberland and Midland State Certified improved varieties of processed medium red clover seed.

19. Sec. 4.1 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) (1) The maximum price for the sale of unprocessed sweet clover seed, other than the Hubam variety, sacked, by a producer shall be \$10 per 100 pounds (excluding estimated dockage), plus transportation charges on the gross weight of the lot actually incurred by the seller from the farm where grown to the buyer's receiving point by a usual route and method of transportation.

(2) The foregoing maximum price may be increased at the rate of \$5 per 100 pounds of seed for the sale of the Hubam variety of unprocessed sweet clover seed.

20. Sec. 4.5 (c) is added to read as follows:

(c) The prices set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) may be increased at the rate of \$6 per 100 pounds of seed for the sale of Evergreen, Madrid, Spanish and Willamette State Certified improved varieties of processed sweet clover seed.

21. Sec. 4.5 (d) is added to read as follows:

(d) The foregoing maximum price may be increased at the rate of \$5 per 100 pounds of seed for the sale of the Hubam variety of processed sweet clover seed.

22. Sec. 5.3 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) The maximum service charges of a country cleaner of timothy seed shall be \$0.40 per 100 pounds of the lot of country cleaned seed in question.

Hybrid Yeasts that may greatly increase production of foods are a possibility of a discovery by Dr. Carl C. Lindegren, research professor in botany at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., who says: "By making use of proved methods of manufacturing vitamins, proteins, and fats from such by-products as molasses and various kinds of cellulose waste, improved yeast strains now envisioned soon may enable overpopulated nations to fill the gaps in their food needs."

Seed Disinfectants Are Available

There is good news for the farmers of America. Last September, the War Production Board modified the Mercury Conservation Order M-78, eliminating the restrictions on mercury for use in seed disinfectants. This makes available all the mercury that is necessary for the production of seed disinfectants.

Therefore, there is no reason why any farmer should plant untreated seeds this year. The plant of the Du Pont Semesan Co. has been and is working at full capacity. This will insure necessary Du Pont Semesan Seed Disinfectants in every section of the country before planting time.

New leaflets on seed treatment are now being printed, giving directions whereby an expense of a few cents per acre will save as many dollars per acre in increased yields of better crops. Copies of the leaflets and the seed treating chart will be sent to readers of the Grain and Feed Journals on application to the company.

Alfalfa Seed in Short Supply

Often in recent years, the seed of Kansas Common alfalfa has been available when supplies of Ladak, Cossack, Grimm, and Northern Common from Montana and the Dakotas are scarce. Just how valuable is Kansas Common under Iowa Conditions? Dr. C. P. Wilsie, research associate professor in the Iowa State College Agronomy Department, points to field experiments comparing alfalfa varieties and seed sources over a period of years as giving some light on this question.

In a series of 21 field experiments conducted by the college over a period of 17 years, 1927 to 1943, inclusive, Kansas Common alfalfa produced 95 per cent as much forage as did Grimm, and about 85 per cent as much forage as was obtained from either Ladak or Cossack. Ladak and Cossack have outyielded all other varieties in Iowa for many years, mainly because they persist longer in field stands. This persistence is due to lower susceptibility to alfalfa wilt than Grimm and the common strains.

Wilsie also reports that over the same period of years, South Dakota Common outyielded Kansas Common by approximately 10 per cent.

The new index of crop prices is now above the new index of livestock prices for the first time since 1937.

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Feedstuffs

Peanut hulls are being fed in Oklahoma, with addition of molasses and meal. The hulls sell for \$13 a ton.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The annual midwinter meeting of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n was held Feb. 17 at the Hotel Buffalo.

Brewers Dried Grains production during January amounted to 16,000 tons, against 15,100 tons during January, 1943, as reported by the W.F.A.

Molasses Conservation Order M-54 prohibits the use of beet molasses in mixed feeds. The beet molasses crop was short this year 35 per cent.

Columbia, Mo.—The State Feed Advisory Com'te of the A.A.A. will conduct an immediate investigation to find out what is wrong with the distribution of protein meal in Missouri, C. W. Sheppard, chairman, stated. He said it has been found that the meal has been overdistributed in some areas and underdistributed in others.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—For the guidance of retailers the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n has issued a list corrected to Feb. 15 of the retail markup permitted by the O.P.A. on wheat millfeeds, feed screenings, tankage, alfalfa hay products, alfalfa hay, corn, corn feeds, cottonseed meal, soybean meal, linseed meal, wet corn mill byproducts, oyster and clam shell, mixed feeds, oats, barley and grain sorghums, per ton.

Des Moines, Ia.—A. J. Loveland, chairman of the Iowa Agricultural Conservation Committee, says that 5,986 tons of oil seed meal has been allotted to Iowa counties for February, which is 1,467 tons more than the January allotment. Ninety-two counties will be allotted two carloads each, four counties in areas of feed shortage will get three carloads each and four counties will receive only one carload each.

St. Louis, Mo.—The War Food Administration has denied the appeal of the Ralston Purina Co. for relief from the W.F.A. order requiring 20 per cent of its output of oil meal to be set aside for government distribution. The order is damaging to business as the company was in the soybean crushing business before the emergency and used the entire output and purchased meal in addition for its own feed manufacturing needs.

Washington, D. C.—It has been determined by the feed and livestock branch of F.D.A. that fair distribution cannot be made on either a county or area basis. Local needs by units make a more complete picture of the whole problem and will serve better as a guide. In short, a mixer who received only 20% of the amount used during the base period will take precedence over a mixer who received over 80%. This will disregard size of plant or its volume capacity.

Columbus, O.—Questionnaires collected by W. W. Cummings, sec'y of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, show conclusively that the big percentage of feed sold by dealers in Ohio was in mixed form. Ten per cent of the dealers sold 98 per cent mixed feeds and 2 per cent straight proteins; 25 per cent 95 per cent mixed feeds and 5 per cent straight proteins. At the other end of the list 5 per cent of the dealers sold as much as 25 per cent mixed feeds and 75 per cent straight proteins. It follows that if feeders are to obtain their customary quantities of protein content feeds their dealers must be allocated an adequate quantity of meals.

Nearly 6,000,000 tons of domestic oil meal and oil cake were used for livestock feed in the year beginning October, 1942. The 5-year average consumption, preceding, was 3,800,000 tons.—U. S. D. A.

Protein meal amounting to 140,000 tons is available in February to the War Food Administration for allocation, 80,000 tons coming from the 20 per cent set aside order, and the remainder from southern mills crushing northern soybeans.

Distillers Dried Grains production during January amounted to 34,200 tons, against 31,000 tons during January, 1943. Output for the five months ending January was 221,500 tons, against only 146,200 tons during the like period two years ago.—W. F. A.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A. L. Stanchfield, pres. of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, at a meeting Feb. 9 reported on what was done at the meeting of the Feed Industry Council at Chicago. A committee was named to investigate the possibility of a joint program of advertising and publicity to acquaint farm feed buyers with the correct facts concerning the current feed situation.

Decatur, Ill.—With a heavy blanket of snow and cold temperatures, an increasing amount of feedstuffs is being consumed on the farms. The demand for protein is just as heavy as ever and feed manufacturers and mixers continue to wonder when their position will improve. The 20% of soybean meal set aside for the Commodity Credit Corporation is allocated to the most critical needs. There is, of course, 80% of the production still available for commercial outlets, which supplies move thru normal trade channels.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Washington, D. C.—Earlier intentions to place all hay under ceiling price control in one regulation have been abandoned by the office of price administration and for the time being the agency is considering ceilings on alfalfa hay only. Present plans call for announcement at an early date of alfalfa hay maxima which will reflect full parity computed on a national weighted average basis. According to O.P.A., technical difficulties only bar immediate issuance of the order, which is about ready to make the rounds for signature. Probably before the hay regulation comes out, however, OPA will be ready to issue the amended hay products order which has been in final stages for some time.

Feeders Who Grow Flax and Soy Beans Dissatisfied

One possible reason for the slowness of the movement of flaxseed from the country was found in a recent Department of Agriculture survey which shows that 9% of livestock growers plan to feed whole soybeans or whole flaxseed rather than market their crops and take a chance on getting commercial protein feeds. —Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Feed Manufacturers to Meet May 18, 19

The board of directors has made arrangements for the 1944 annual convention to be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Thursday and Friday, May 18-19.

The Program Committee has started its preliminary work to give our members a good convention program and more details will be announced later.

Last year our convention attendance topped 600 and we are looking for a good attendance again this year.—R. M. Field, Pres., American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Feed Jobbers Meet at Chicago

A meeting called by the feed jobbers committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Chicago, Feb. 11, was attended by nearly 100 members and non-members of the Ass'n, E. F. La Budde, of Milwaukee, acting as chairman.

J. P. PARKS, Kansas City, pointed out that the jobbers had been forced into an increasingly difficult position as a result of feed shortages and numerous government agency orders which have brought changes in the normal merchandising pattern. The jobbers already have been largely by-passed in the distribution of protein oil meals and other important feeds, and the same thing will happen in regard to millfeed if the jobbers do not take vigorous, organized action to protect their interests.

He presented some concrete suggestions for a more closely knit trade organization, and for thoro support of the National Ass'n on a basis of extended activity.

RAY B. BOWDEN, executive vice pres. of the Ass'n, told of a number of actions of high importance to the feed jobbers that had been the result of Ass'n effort during the past year. The Ass'n does not always get credit for what it does, he said, because as a matter of policy not all of its work or accomplishments are publicized.

The consensus of opinion was that all feed jobbers should take memberships in the National Ass'n, and are urged to make voluntary contributions, in addition to their membership dues, for the purpose of aiding the National

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Ass'n to employ extra help, and to meet necessary travel expenses of the Feed Jobbers' Committee.

C.C.C. Wheat Allocation Form I

Feed handlers have been requested by the Commodity Credit Corporation to make a report on feed delivered in 1943.

Failure to fill out and return the wheat allocation form to the regional office of the C.C.C. will eliminate the handler from the list of those entitled to receive feed wheat.

Dealers who have not received a copy of the form should write for one, complete it and return it at the earliest possible time, if it is desired to be in line for future C.C.C. feed wheat.

The amount of feed wheat to be allotted by C.C.C. to all buyers, large or small, will be equal to a fixed percentage of their total 1943 sales of feed, exclusive of broiler mashes, mixed rations and scratch feed purchased from others. The percentage has not yet been definitely established.

Feed Wheat Sales Stopped

The Commodity Credit Corporation, Feb. 21, announced that purchases and sales of feed wheat would be suspended until such time as the life of the agency would be extended by Congress.

The C.C.C. officials said commitments made by the C.C.C. will be carried out but orders were sent stopping such programs as sale of feed-wheat, purchasing of Canadian wheat and, generally, all sales or purchases except those covered by previous commitment, during the time the agency technically is dead.

The loan program on grains, however, has not been stopped, he added.

Not affected by this action is C.C.C.'s recently inaugurated program for buying farm wheat to fill empty bin storage space. These purchases will continue until C.C.C. bins are filled, or until July 1.

Also in this category of programs to be continued despite the present suspended state of C.C.C. are the various crop support and loan programs, where C.C.C. has definite contracts to fulfill.

Mid-West Feed Men Organize

Nearly 100 feed mixers met at the Phillips Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 4 and formed the Mid-West Feed Manufacturers Ass'n with the following officers: Pres., Thos. W. Staley, Kansas City; vice pres., Forrest Lipscomb, Springfield, Mo., and sec'y-treas., Maurice Johnson, Kansas City.

Executive committee: Lewis E. Selders, Kansas City; Chris. C. Miller, Des Moines, Ia.; Oscar M. Straube, Kansas City; B. D. Eddie, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Geo. Eicher, Nebraska City, Neb.; Luther Johnson, Springfield, Ark.

A. H. MEINERSHAGEN, Higginsville, Mo., sec'y Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, outlined the many problems of the feed dealer.

O. M. STRAUBE read letters from the head of the feed allocation committee in Kansas which served to convince the feed men that there is little chance to get any part of the 20% set-aside so long as A.A.A. authorities have their bitter attitude toward commercial feed manufacturers. However, it served as a challenge to manufacturers to change and correct the erroneous opinions which have been spreading among authorities.

E. P. MACNICOL, assistant to the pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n stated that a midwestern group would not in any way conflict with the national association and welcomed the idea.

LEWIS SELDERS presided at the organization meeting.

Oil Meal Allocation

Efficient handling of allocations from now on will require that reports on processors' distribution and setaside volume be mailed to office of production headquarters by the middle of each month. This will allow sufficient time to determine allotments by states and to inform state A.A.A. committees of allocations by the first of the following month.

Since state A.A.A. officials are asked to calculate individual allocations within five days, processors should be able to start shipping setaside meal by the end of the first week in each month. The period in which processors are to ship their setaside has been lengthened to 12 days, instead of the present seven. Since 20% of production represents a 6-day output, processors have had to concentrate, under the 7-day shipping plan, on setaside shipments during that short period, meanwhile neglecting other orders applying on 80% of their output.

High Lights of Feeding Situation

The Feed Industry Council has just issued its 1944 study on feed supplies and needs, especially as indicated by developments during the past four months, as a mimeograph of 12 pages. The salient points are:

Livestock production was at a record high level during the October-December quarter of the 1943-44 feeding season.

This production used a disproportionate share of the year's domestic feed supplies, with the result that stocks of feed grains on farms on January 1, 1944, were some 13 per cent lower, than a year ago.

Prospective feed supplies will not permit such a percentage increase in feed use over the preceding year to continue in the next three quarters.

Numbers of livestock to be fed, particularly hogs, are higher than a year ago, despite smaller supplies of feed on hand. Based on a rough division of the spring and fall pig crop, there were about 111 million pigs fed from the 1942 corn crop. To feed from the 1943 crop are approximately 116 million head. That is, although the 1943 corn crop was slightly smaller than the 1942 crop, and somewhat lower in quality, some 5 million more pigs are to be fed from it.

Ceiling prices on feeds prevent prices from rising to sound a danger warning and check livestock production before feed supplies are exhausted. In a free market price situation, rising feed prices would taper off demand.

Existing feed and livestock price relationships have resulted in greatly expanded pork and lard production, but an actual reduction in milk production.

The principal actions taken by the federal government are:

- Importation of grains. This step is effective, to the extent it is done, in maintaining livestock production.
- Reduction in hog production goals for 1944-45. This program is too late to correct the maladjustment in the current feeding season.
- Plan to reduce the carry out of feed grains at the close of the current season to very low levels. In the past several years the carry over of grains has been unusually large. Some reduction is in order, but the question is how low stocks can safely be reduced.

Some of the following factors which have

encouraged the flow of grains into feed deficit areas so far this season have already or will become ineffective:

- Raising the price of corn and the decline of hog prices to the support price, which tended to reduce the favorableness of the hog-corn ratio.
- High-moisture corn in some areas of the Corn Belt, which had to be moved.
- Greatly increased sales of government

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wheat and imports of grains from Canada.
d. Marked increases in prices of oats and barley before ceiling prices were placed on them, which encouraged their movement to market.

Postponing the inevitable adjustment of live-stock numbers and feeding rates to available feed supplies from the quarter just closed merely puts more pressure on the remaining quarters of the 1943-44 season.

Inadequate Ceiling Markups

A few days ago several members of the grain and feed industry studied and discussed Revised M.P.R. No. 487-WHEAT in order to ascertain just what it meant and how it would be possible to distribute wheat on margins as set forth in this regulation. The conclusion arrived at was that the mark-ups are entirely inadequate.

A number of dealers have stated that they cannot operate on such margins without a loss and remark that if this spreads to other grains that they simply can see no way out but either to violate the law, take a loss or discontinue the distribution of grain. One grain dealer has already received expressions from dealers who were insistent on cancelling their orders for wheat but of course this cannot be done as readily as all that because the broker has his contracts to fulfill.

If cancellations and disruption of distribution of grains should take place the question arises, who will do the distributing? Of course we already know that farmers can now buy wheat in carload lots direct from the government at the same prices as dealers. But there are thousands of feeders who cannot arrange to take delivery of carloads or split with other farmers because of time, labor, sacks, finances, unloading facilities, trucking, etc. Should these farmers be threatened with a disruption of the service they have been receiving thru regular trade channels and for which service they have been able and willing to pay?

No matter who handles the grain or whether the feeders or employees of the government or anyone else takes it over the fact remains that there are elements of time and expenses that cannot be dispensed with. It costs time and money no matter who does the work and the present grain and feed distribution system, despite all handicaps, is set up to operate efficiently or go broke, so why have unfair mark-ups imposed on the industry by decree?

You would be astounded at the number of dealers who have no idea that the regulation even exists. One of the top men of one of the largest grain and feed distributing organizations in the state of California was entirely ignorant of the existence of this wheat regulation when I mentioned it to him. If a business man is not a member of some trade organization pertaining to his line of business it seems that he has no way of learning of these laws except by accident. Then when he does manage to get a copy he finds it difficult to translate it into understandable terms of dollars and cents. While industry is supposed to be consulted about these mark-ups before they are put into effect, the average business man does not seem to have a hand in it at all. Then it takes awhile for the regulations to seep around the country and some more time before they are even partially understood. There should, then, be no cry set up when complaints start to come in to our law-makers some time after the laws go into effect. The dissemination by the government of these regulations to those affected is not good at all.

We realize that each regulation has a provision for petition for amendment which can be filed by each person seeking modification. While we understand that this is a rather cumbersome, complicated procedure and that the average person has a feeling of not getting anywhere with such petitions it may nevertheless be necessary for industry members to file petitions individually. However, the California

Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers' Ass'n represents some four or five hundred dealers and a protest coming from the Ass'n should get some serious and prompt consideration.—Ed. H. Durr, Petaluma, Cal., vice pres. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n.

The Protein Situation

By L. S. WALKER and E. F. BOYCE of Vermont Agr. Exp. Station

Manufacturers, distributors, consumers are clamoring for more protein with too little to go around. Some of the former, especially the small local mixers, have thrown up their hands and gone out of business. A large co-operative which from the outset has sold open formula goods, finds itself unable to cope with the present situation and maintain definite formulas and has, for the time being, reserved the right to modify them. The trend in the trade is to

lower protein guaranties and to vary ingredient usage from time to time as the market changes and supplies become available. So far as the writers are aware and can learn, there is no disposition on anyone's part to do anything but the best he can under the circumstances and to maintain quality, in so far as it is possible to do so.

Under normal conditions the Vermont law (Sec. 7858 P. L.) permits the station director to "refuse to allow a manufacturer . . . to lower the guaranteed analysis or change the ingredients of any brand . . . unless satisfactory reasons are presented for making such change." The policy in the past has been to hew fairly close, but not unreasonably close, to the line in this matter. Now that the times are out of joint, that circumstances beyond its control are bedeviling the trade, every reasonable effort will be made to cooperate with it to the end that it may furnish the goods wherewith cows may moo and hens cackle.

THE CROP'S BIG...
THE DEMAND BIGGER!

The 1942-43 soybean crop was double that of the previous year. Next year's crop is estimated at even more than the 1942-43 record. And still supplies will be limited in the months ahead . . . because war demands are so great.

But we . . . that means you and us . . . can work it out together, *stretch* those supplies so they're equally shared by all. One way you can help is to remind customers how to make soybean oil meal go further. Ask them if they're putting pigs on good pasture, restricting soybean oil meal in fattening

rations . . . after pigs have reached 75 to 100 pounds. Or maybe they're feeding production rations to dry stock. Mention how this wastes valuable protein.

Customers *know* about these and many other conservation methods, but occasionally need reminding. Tell them, too, that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has a very useful bulletin on the "Government-Industry Protein Conservation Program." Contains lots of helpful and practical suggestions on conserving protein-rich feeds. They can get the booklet from Washington.



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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Baby chick output in January was 44,897,000 against 55,800,000 in January 1, 1943.—U. S. D. A.

The farm price of eggs dropped from \$0.449 Dec. 15 to \$0.346 Jan. 15, per dozen, unfavorably affecting buyers of poultry feeds.

Crop correspondents on Feb. 1 reported their intentions to purchase 17 per cent fewer baby chicks (including custom-hatched chicks) this year than they bought in 1943. Some difference between intentions and actual purchase is to be expected. This difference will depend on egg prices during the hatching season and the egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships. The Jan. 15 price of eggs was 11 per cent lower than a year earlier. The price of poultry feed is about 25 per cent higher than a year ago.—U.S.D.A.

Vitamins in Poultry Rations

By A. G. HOGAN of Mo. Agri. Exp. Sta.

In some respects poultry production is in a more critical position than the production of other classes of livestock. Laying hens are seldom on the range during the season when hatching eggs are produced, and likewise chicks or poults seldom have access to the range until they are fairly well grown. The diet then is composed almost entirely of grain, and of concentrates which are purchased for their protein and vitamin content. The vitamins that are most likely to be deficient in poultry rations are A, D, and riboflavin.

If either vitamin A or D is deficient in the ration of laying hens the hatchability of the eggs is low, and the chicks or poults that do hatch are weak and suffer a high mortality. If the rations of baby chicks or poults are deficient in vitamin A they become weak and die without any very characteristic symptoms. A deficiency of vitamin D causes soft beaks, also soft and deformed bones, and if severe the mortality is exceedingly high. Normally vitamin A is provided in the ration of laying hens by including yellow corn and alfalfa meal in the ration. In this climate it is usually possible to keep laying hens out in the sunshine long enough even in winter months to protect them from a deficiency of vitamin D. In order to obtain superior hatching eggs tho, it is advisable to include this vitamin in the ration. Both vitamins A and D are readily available at present, as fish liver oils, or satisfactory substitutes. The activity is quite variable, and the amount supplied should be governed by the declared potency.

A deficiency of riboflavin likewise reduces the hatchability of the eggs, and the chicks that do hatch are of low vitality. In addition many of the newly hatched chicks are deformed. The toes are tightly curled, and the legs stick out at grotesque angles from the body. If the diet after hatching is deficient in riboflavin the curled-toe condition, or curled-toe paralysis, will develop. The death rate is very high if the deficiency is severe. The riboflavin content of the diet is usually reinforced by including alfalfa meal, dried skim-milk, or dried whey. Some of the newer riboflavin concentrates are known as whey solubles and distiller's solubles. In normal times these riboflavin carriers are readily available, but under war conditions they are scarce and at times unobtainable. The uncertainty of obtaining these supplies is exceedingly serious. The season for producing hatching eggs, and of growing the baby chicks or poults, is comparatively short. If proper feeds are not available at this critical time all types of poultry production will be inevitably curtailed. An adequate supply of vitamins is a pressing necessity in the poultry business.

A wet rope should never be stored. Make sure that it is thoroly dry and thus avoid premature loss of life and strength.

Feed Mixtures for Broiler Production

In three studies at the Mississippi Experiment Station of the efficiency of protein sources for chick rations more economical gains were produced with proteins from animal and vegetable sources than from either alone. In rations with single sources of proteins which also included cottonseed meal, sun-dried shrimp meal, soybean meal, and meat scrap, machine-dried shrimp meal was the most satisfactory single high protein source in rations containing about 21 per cent protein. This source of protein produced birds at 9 weeks of age that averaged only 0.65 oz. below those receiving a combination of cottonseed meal and machine-dried shrimp meal as the protein source which did the best of any of the groups.

Cottonseed meal alone was the least satisfactory of the protein sources from the standpoint of average weight, slipped tendon, vigor and condition. However, among 130 chicks fed meat scrap as the sole source of high protein in the three experiments there were 18 with slipped tendons and 10 rejects. The most economical gains were produced by a ration including protein from machine-dried shrimp meal, soybean meal, and cottonseed meal. Because of the high salt content, sun-dried shrimp meal was not as efficient as machine-dried shrimp meal.

Ohio Poultry Council Elects

Meeting at Columbus, recently, the Ohio Poultry Council elected the following executive committee:

Pres., T. S. Townsley, of Townsley Poultry Farms, Wilmington; vice-pres., C. S. Latshaw, Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Defiance; sec'y-treas., C. M. Ferguson, Agricultural Extension Service, Columbus; W. J. Buss, Federated Egg Co-operatives, Wooster, and H. E. Frederick, Ohio Grain, Mill, and Feed Dealers, Marysville.

The first day of the program was given over to a meeting of the hatcherymen and turkey growers of the state, while the second day was taken up by presentations of papers and discussions pertaining to general industry problems.

The executive committee has completed plans and close working relationships between the Ohio Poultry Council and the Poultry and Egg National Board for continued and expanded work on consumer education in Ohio. Mr. Huntington, executive secretary of the Board, made an excellent presentation of the work of the Board at the Council meeting.

HOMER HUNTINGTON, of the Poultry and Egg National Board, Chicago, outlined the work of the board in the field of consumer education. Keeping eggs and poultry before the consuming public is the job of the Board. This is done thru 349 metropolitan newspaper food editors reaching 22 million customers; 3,000 weekly newspaper food editors, thru syndicates, reaching 3 million rural consumers; 150 magazine, house organ, cook book and retail bulletin editors, reaching 18 million consumers; 920 radio food program directors, reaching the Nation's housewives; 824 public utility home service directors, whose cooking schools are a "war-time" necessity. 4,057 home economics teachers; 140 heads of college home economics departments and extension nutritionists; 3,000 O.C.D. consumer information centers; 450 Red Cross nutrition instructors, and public health workers; 2,200 county home demonstration agents reached directly and thru state leaders; 165 institutional dietitians; 170 National Grange home economics chairmen; 5,426 restaurants, cafeterias, and dining car stewards reached directly and thru associations; army, navy, and marine quartermaster and market personnel.

Hatchery Refuse Good Feed

An experiment conducted at the U.S.D.A. Beltsville Research Center in 1937-38 indicates that dried refuse (infertile eggs and dead embryos) from commercial hatcheries makes an excellent feedstuff capable of supporting rapid growth in young chickens.

The experiment was made on eight groups of Rhode Island Red chicks raised in confinement from the age of 1 day to 10 weeks. The contents of fertile eggs incubated for periods of 0, 1, 4, 7, 10, 14, and 18 days were dried, ground, and used in place of a mixture of dried skim milk, 5 percent of meat and bone scrap, and 4 percent of fish meal in a more or less typical all mash starting and growing diet. Dried incubated fertile eggs supported at least as rapid and efficient growth as the combination of dried skim milk meat and bone scrap, and fish meal.

It is estimated that in 1942 the egg refuse from commercial hatcheries would have produced more than 12,000 tons of dried incubator eggs (shells and contents) or about 9,000 tons of dried contents. This quantity of dried contents in turn would yield about 6,000 tons of an animal protein supplement feed containing about 70 percent of protein, plus 3,000 tons of fat suitable for industrial use. The U.S.D.A. specialists say that hatchery eggs to be used for feed should be boiled at least 15 minutes in order to destroy any pullorum disease organisms they may contain.

Remedy for Thin-Shelled Eggs

By D. C. KENNARD and V. D. CHAMBERLIN of Ohio Agri. Exp. Station

Thin- or weak-shelled eggs cause trouble for egg producers, egg handling and marketing agencies, hatcheries, and consumers. Great market losses occur from cracked or broken weak-shelled eggs. Thin-shelled eggs break in nests, fouling other eggs and the nesting material. Such eggs break in gathering containers and egg cases, foul other eggs and the containers. Some poor-shelled eggs may reach the consumer. Thin-shelled eggs are unfit for hatching or cold storage. Furthermore, weak-shelled eggs are primarily responsible for hens eating their eggs.

Principal causes for thin-shelled eggs are deficient diet, warm weather, advanced age of layers, and heredity.

The vitamin D factor, as provided by direct sunshine, sunlamps, vitamin D feeding oil, or other vitamin D supplements, is necessary in the diet to enable the layers to assimilate the necessary calcium for egg shell formation and other body functions. The supplemental requirement for layers in general, including breeders, from Oct. 1 to Apr. 1 when confined indoors is 350 to 450 AOAC chick units per pound of total feed intake. The requirement for hatchable eggs is greater than for market egg production. The four principal causes of vitamin D deficiency are:

Failure of layers to consume sufficient mash, which contains the vitamin D supplement, when whole grain is fed unrestricted in addition to the mash.

Insufficient vitamin D supplement in the mash. Deterioration of the vitamin D after preparation of the mash.

Lack of potency of the vitamin D supplement.

The two dietary requirements which call for special attention in avoiding thin-shelled eggs are: keeping oyster shells or 90 to 95 per cent calcium carbonate limestone grit available for the layers at all times and providing ample vitamin D in the diet or sufficient exposure of the layers to direct sunlight to render the calcium available for egg shell formation. Oyster shells or 90 to 95 per cent calcium carbonate grit is as necessary as any part of the hen's ration for egg production. When layers do not have free access to oyster shells or 90 to 95 per cent calcium carbonate grit at all times,

or if the diet of hens confined indoors is deficient in vitamin D, thin-shelled eggs, loss of egg production, and hens eating their eggs are natural consequences.

When eggs from layers confined indoors show signs of poor shell texture, or there is undue loss of eggs from breakage or from hens eating their eggs, a deficiency of vitamin D is the first cause to be suspected and corrected (assuming, of course, that the layers have free access to oyster shells or 90 to 95 per cent calcium carbonate limestone grit at all times). If additional vitamin D supplement fails to improve the egg shell texture, the cause can be considered due to other factors, over which the poultryman may have no immediate means of prevention or control.

Recent Findings in Poultry Research

BLOOD CELL protein was found to support satisfactory growth of chicks when fed in combination with corn gluten meal protein in the ratio of 1 to 2. Corn gluten meal protein appears the best for correction of the amino acid deficiencies in blood meal protein. This is the first demonstration of a method by which blood meal can be made of high nutritional value for poultry.

AMINO ACID STUDIES—Since the sulphur-bearing amino acid requirement of chickens is one of the most difficult to meet in practical rations, detailed studies of the requirement for and the interrelations among the sulphur amino acids have been conducted. The requirement might be met entirely by methionine, but this is not practically possible, as analyses made of a number of feedstuffs for their methionine content have proved. Cystine will replace up to one-half of the methionine. The role of choline in this problem has also been studied. It has been found in the course of this work that betaine, a common feedstuff constituent, is capable of meeting certain dietary needs of the chick also supplied by choline and methionine. An extended study of the absorption of pure amino acids from the intestinal tract of the chick has shown that some are absorbed much faster than others.

HIGH PROTEIN FOR BROILERS—Two mash, one containing 20% and the other 30% protein, were fed to Leghorn cockerels for varying lengths of time up to 8 weeks of age when the birds were marketed. The cockerels started on the high protein mash grew faster the first week and maintained their advantage in weight up to 8 weeks of age. Those fed the higher protein mash for one week only, after which they were fed the lower protein mash, weighed as much at eight weeks as those fed the higher protein mash for a longer time. Starting the broilers on the higher protein mash for one week increased returns over feed cost as compared with birds fed the lower protein mash.

DELAYED MATURITY WITH LESS ANIMAL PROTEIN—Two practical rations carrying reduced levels of fish meal and other animal protein sources were used in rearing the regular plant flock in 1943. One of these rations had given satisfactory growth, maturity and egg production in the previous year. The other ration, formulated in conformity with the recommendations of the National Research Council sub-committee on poultry nutrition, had a lower level of animal protein but the same total protein content. Growth obtained with both rations was relatively slow; the ration containing the least animal protein was poorest in this respect. The reason for the poor performance in 1943 of the ration previously found to give good results was not definitely established, but a poorer quality of ingredients in the ration might be suspected as the cause. Sexual maturity of birds raised on both rations was delayed from 2 to 4 weeks beyond the average age at first egg which had previously

been observed in this strain of chickens. Egg production of these birds for several months following sexual maturity has been satisfactory, however, although no change in ration formulas has been made.

COTTONSEED MEAL FOR TURKEYS—Rations containing 20 to 30% cottonseed meal, soybean meal or combinations of both were again tested. The protein content was maintained constant by varying the fish meal. Growth on all the various rations tested was satisfactory but the birds fed 30% cottonseed meal grew slightly more slowly than those fed the other rations, thus supporting the evidence from last year's results that the 30% level of cottonseed meal was too high. It may be concluded that up to 20% of cottonseed meal or 30% of soybean meal in rations for turkeys will produce satisfactory growth.

WATER SOLUBLE VITAMINS—Studies on comparative requirements of chicks and turkey poult for riboflavin, pantothenic acid and pyridoxine indicate that turkey poults require a little more of these vitamins than chicks. These studies also revealed the following:

1. On some riboflavin deficient diets, poults will not develop dermatitis; on other riboflavin deficient diets, they will, especially when other factors are missing from the diet. In the latter case, increasing the amount of riboflavin will prevent the appearance of dermatitis.

2. The pantothenic acid requirements of chicks are more nearly 600 to 800 micrograms per 100 grams of feed than the higher figure of 1000 to 1400, which was previously accepted as necessary.

PROTEIN QUALITY: The quality of certain animal protein concentrates, already evaluated by chick and chemical studies, was tested with turkey poults. Chicks and poults appear to respond similarly to variations in quality among these concentrates. The method of determining the protein quality index serves equally well to predict the value of different animal protein concentrates in feeding turkeys as with chickens.—University of California Division of Poultry Husbandry.

Importation of 250,000 bus. of Canadian flaxseed will be permitted midwest linseed oil mills who have not been able to buy enough domestic seed to maintain production.

Pasture and forage crops have been designated by the War Food Administration as "production increment crops," an action that permits the use of more fertilizer per acre on these crops, particularly ammonium nitrate. Farmers are encouraged to place orders with their local fertilizer dealers immediately. The local dealers, in turn, will request shipment of supplies to fill the needs of their customers.—U.S.D.A.

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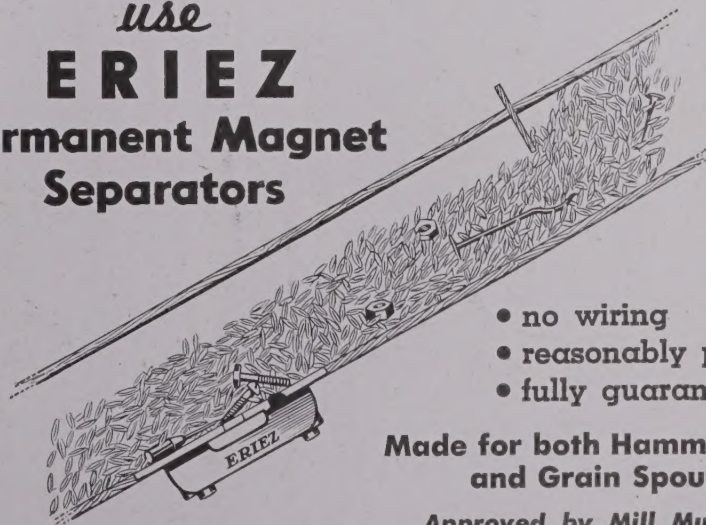
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Grain Carriers

The Southwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet Mar. 2 at the Baker Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

Abandonment of 42 miles from De Leon to Cross Plains, Tex., is permitted the Texas Central and the M. K. & T.

The Pere Marquette asks leave to abandon 13 miles between Remus and Mecosta, and 16 miles in Clare County, Mich.

Export grain unloaded at the ports during January totaled 3,244 cars compared with 2,411 in January, 1943, or an increase of 35 per cent.

Fifty steel barges have been allocated by the O.D.T. to ten inland waterway transportation companies for transportation of grain and other dry commodities. The capacity is 1,250 tons each, and they will be completed in April.

Transportation systems were allowed 1,812,000 tons of steel for the second quarter of 1944 by the W.P.B. The full quantity of new rail requested by the O.D.T., 550,000 tons, is allowed. Materials were allowed for 18,500 new freight cars.

Altho the O.D.T. has recommended that more trucks and trailers be provided this year for the movement of agricultural products, it emphasized that farmers should not count on new vehicles, because the number available will be very limited.

Abandonment of 4 sections of the Santa Fe is recommended by an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission: 19 miles Bethany to El Reno; 25 miles from North Oklahoma to Guthrie; 16.5 miles from Oklahoma City to Norman, and 3.4 miles within Oklahoma City.

Class I railroads in the Western District in 1943 had an estimated net income after interest and rentals of \$391,000,000, compared with \$406,944,298 in 1942. Those same roads in 1943 had a net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, of \$602,865,551, compared with \$655,171,183 in 1942.

Toronto, Ont.—The Canadian Industrial Traffic League held its annual meeting Jan. 26 and 27 at the Royal York Hotel. W. Ferguson of Toronto was elected pres.

Senator Clyde M. Reed says that he is very hopeful that plans would soon be worked out to relieve the shortage of cars in the grain producing areas. He holds that diversion of cars to Canada to bring in Canadian wheat has caused hardship for United States farmers, grain elevator operators and millers.

A special task group of rice milling industry traffic managers will be appointed soon to find the best way of making savings in freight car use in 1944, the War Food Administration reports. W.F.A.'s Office of Distribution will work with the task group to try to obtain a 10 per cent saving in freight car use for rice by loading cars to maximum capacity and improve routing schedules.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended Feb. 5 totaled 55,270 cars, a decrease of 545 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 3,252 cars above the corresponding week in 1943. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Feb. 5, totaled 38,838 cars, an increase of 103 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 3,297 cars above the corresponding week in 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Line haul rates include spotting services it was insisted by the National Industrial Traffic League, Corn Products Refining Co., Spencer Kellogg & Sons and the Wabash Railroad Soya in a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission is investigating railroad terminal services at the soybean processing plants of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, and Decatur Soya Bean Products Co., all at Decatur, Ill., and the Corn Products Refining Co., Argo, Ill., in the Chicago switching district. The league pointed to the two bills pending Congress, the Brooks bill, S. 1492 and the Howell bill HR. R. 3554, which propose to clarify the language of the interstate commerce act and the preservation of the principle that the one-factor freight rate includes the placement services at origin and destination.

New freight cars on order on Feb. 1, this year included 10,277 plain box cars.

All inbound loaded cars carrying C.C.C. feed wheat from Canada may be used by the unloading railroad without regard to provisions of Special Car Order 46, only at Duluth-Superior-Itasca and Twin Cities, under action taken by Car Service Division, A. A. R. This relaxation in car service rules and Special Car Order 46 does not, of course, apply to Canadian owned box cars, which must be returned to owners strictly in accordance with car service rules.

Loading Grain in Hopper Cars

The leading railroad companies have each about 100 cars designed for the shipment of cement, with hoppers in the bottoms and roofs on top, all of steel construction.

In the present emergency some grain shippers are using these steel hopper cars for grain loading. The railroads offer and permit the use of the cars for this purpose but do not encourage it.

Cars have been loaded at Centerville, Ia., at the J. C. Mullaney elevator, and by the Pratt Grain Co. at Sloan. The cars have proved satisfactory as far as loading is concerned, and reports from the Grain Terminal in Sioux City, where they were unloaded, show they are convenient to handle from the unloading standpoint if the elevators are equipped with a track pit.

The inside height of the hopper is 10 feet 8 inches or about 2 feet less than the height of the car from rail to roof. For loading purposes, eight hatches are located in the roof, two at each end and four toward the center of the car. Cars can be loaded with a flexible or gooseneck spout, but it should be ascertained whether this equipment can be adjusted to conform to the greater height of the cars as compared with ordinary grain cars. In loading, the car will probably have to be moved twice after original placement. After loading is completed, hatches must be closed and sealed. One seal will protect two hatches and four seals will protect the entire shipment. Unloading cement hopper cars is accomplished by opening two slots, which are located at the base of each hopper.

Altho these covered hopper cars have a load capacity of 140,000 lbs., their cubic capacity is only 1,958 cubic feet compared to a typical box car which has a load capacity of 100,000 lbs., but a cubical capacity of 4,725 cubic feet. These covered hopper cars were designed especially for the handling of heavy commodities like cement and sand.

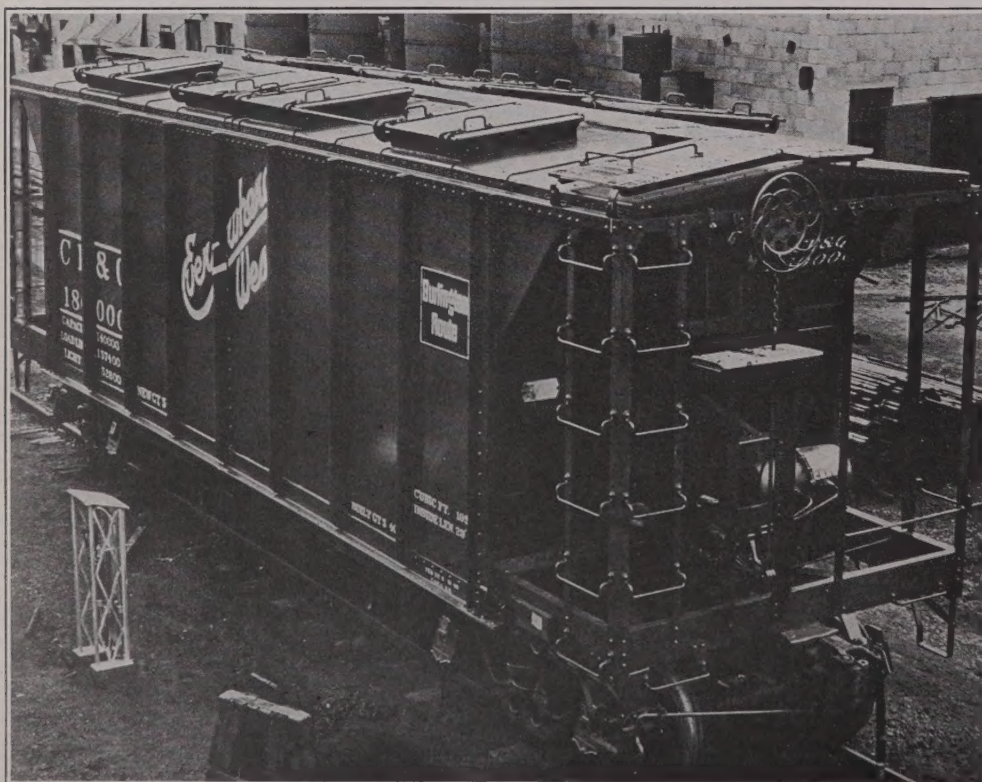
Because of the divided hoppers, the car must be moved to spot the outlets but power shovels are not needed and the only manpower required is in brushing out the grain that does not empty by gravity.

Industries having intake pits beside the rails cannot unload the hopper cars quite so speedily, but experience to date indicates that about a normal or better rate of unloading can be maintained as compared with standard grain cars, with a saving in labor.

Obtaining inspection samples is a little more difficult because of the greater depth of the load, but experience thus far indicates that representative and accurate sampling can be done. Cars handled thus far have contained 80,000 to 90,000 lbs. of grain.

When using cement hopper cars for grain, the shipper should determine if the market to which shipment is being made has the facilities to handle these cars. Shippers must not divert cement hopper cars beyond the market to which shipment has been made.

These hopper cars are very tightly constructed and in mild weather, grain with high moisture content would be subject to going out of condition, also the diversion point might not have the facilities to handle. Shippers should notify receivers when cement hopper cars are being loaded.



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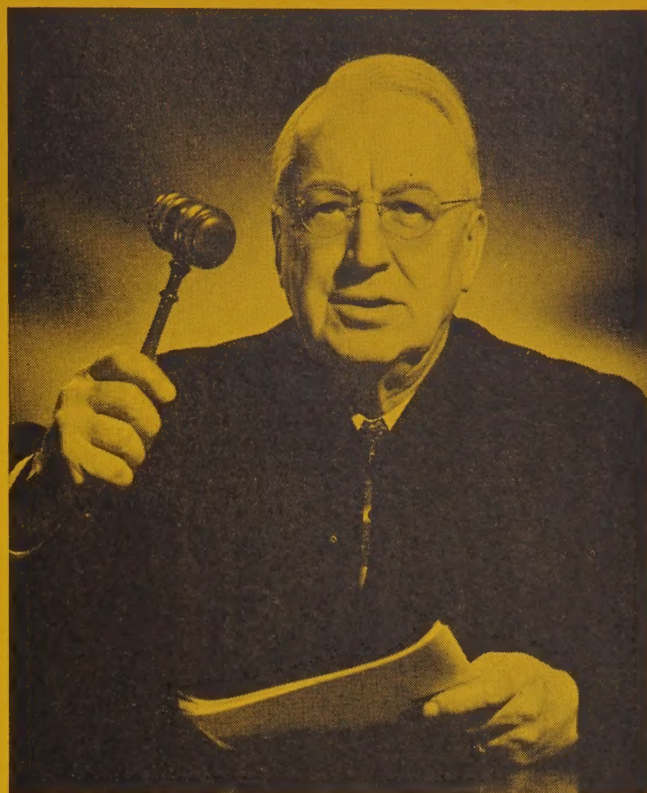
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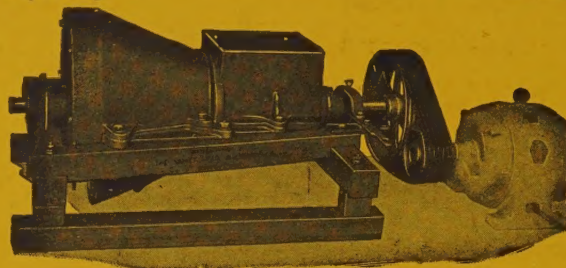
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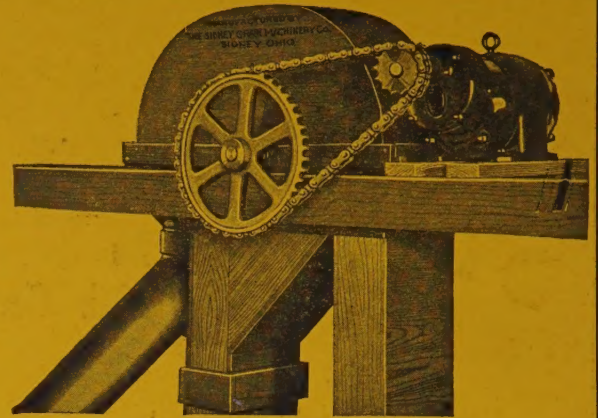
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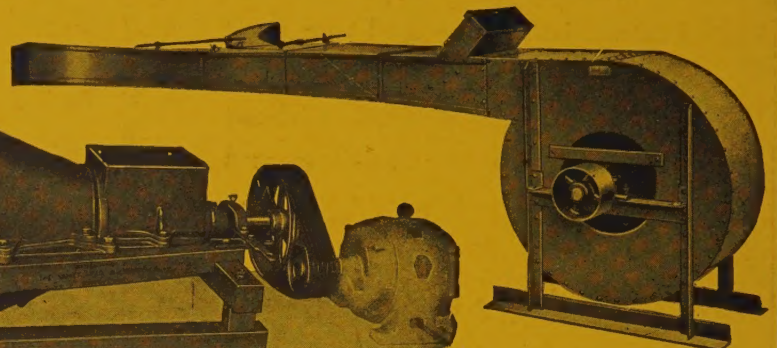
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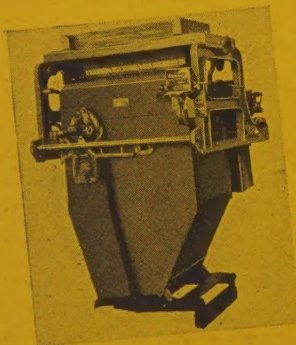
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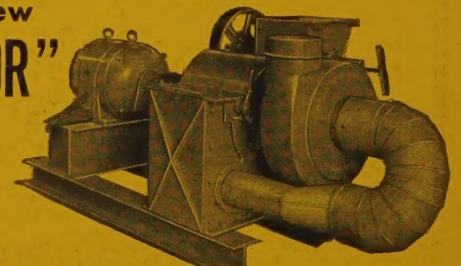
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